FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM AFGHAN PRESIDENT

Expression of Support

NC100810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met yesterday with Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost, who arrived in Beirut. An atmosphere of friendship and amicability prevailed in the meeting, which was attended on the Palestinian side by Chairman of the PLO Political Department brother Abu al-Lutf, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajjani and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, all members of the PLO Executive Committee. On the Afghan side the meeting was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Dost and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting they discussed the situation in the area in general and bilateral relations in particular. During the meeting brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal expressing Afghanistan's firm support for the PLO and the Palestinian people in their national battle to liberate Palestine and to wrest their right to self determination to establish an independent Palestinian state.

After the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar invited his guest to a dinner during which they exchanged friendly talks, expressing strong friendship between the Palestinian and Afghan peoples.

Dost arrived in Beirut airport yesterday afternoon where he was received by Abu 'Ammar's delegate, brother Abu Ja'far. At the airport the Afghan minister said: I have come to meet Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO brothers. I am carrying a message from Babrak, Afghan president and head of the Revolutionary Council. He further said: The PLO, the Palestinian people and their cause are dear to the Afghan people. Our people and party have always supported the Palestinian people's problem and their heroic struggle for their inalienable national right to determine their future, return to their homeland and to build their own independent state. He expressed the hope that his visit will achieve its aim of strengthening bilateral relations.

Request for Mediation

JN100958 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal asking him to use his good offices with Iran to find a solution to the problems creating tension between the two countries.

The message was delivered by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who arrived in Beirut last night especially for the purpose.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese AS-SAFIR paper published an interview today with the Afghan president, who affirmed his country's hope of establishing good relations with its major neighbors, Pakistan and Iran.

VOP: 'ARAFAT DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AREA WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

NC091841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon this afternoon. Our correspondent has learned that they discussed the latest developments in the area.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS FATAH MEETING ON ISRAELI THREATS IN LEBANON

NC100755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting last night that was attended by brother leader Abu 'Amma'. The meeting dealt with Zionist threats and aggressive escalation in southern Lebanon. The committee also discussed a number of topics, including the upcoming meetings of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

'ARAFAT GIVES INTERVIEWS ON PALESTINIAN NATIONAL RIGHTS

European Initiative Questionable

LD091213 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Michel Dubuisson interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut 2 April: "'Arafat Questions a European Initiative 'Too Closely Linked to the U.S. Position'"]

[Excerpts] The Palestinians question an eventual European initiative in the Middle East conflict since Europe is too closely linked to the U.S. position. The solution must be found within the United Nations by a new Security Council resolution. The Palestinians' armed struggle must continue. The aim is still a state on the West Bank and in Gaza.... These are among the remarks made by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to a group of Belgian journalists in Beirut.

[Question] What do you expect from Europe in the short term?

[Answer] We have said that President Giscard d'Estaing's statements in the Middle East were positive but not enough. There are also our legitimate rights recognized by the United Nations, the right to return, the right to self-determination, the right to set up an independent state in our territory.

The French President therefore referred to only some of our rights. There was no reference to the Palestinians' representation, whereas the United Nations has recognized the PLO as our people's sole representative. Any initiative must be based on what I have just mentioned.

[Question] Do you expect something from a European initiative, particularly within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialog?

[Answer] I question a European initiative since Europe is too closely bound up with the U.S. position. Sooner or later the Arab countries will use the oil weapon since the United States and the West only see things from the narrow aspect of their economic interests and no other.

[Question] You have rejected the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan, but...

Yasir 'Arafat interrupts the question: "We have not simply rejected them. Camp David is a plot. It is not even autonomy they are offering us, it is self-administration. They even want to retain control of the water supplies. The Israelis ask for safe, historic, Biblical frontiers, and now hydraulic ones. What kind of country can claim such frontiers? This is because you, the West and the United States, you are spoiling this 'brat'".

Yasir 'Arafat recalls the "terrorist past" of Begin and Shamir to assert: "These are the barbarian leaders confronting us."

[Question] You have said on a number of occasions that the solution must be within the UN framework. Would that mean a new Security Council resolution?

[Answer] Yes. I recall UN General Assembly Resolution 3236 (recognizing the Palestinian people's rights--LE SOIR editor's note).

[Question] Why has the Arab side not proposed an alternative to Camp David?

[Answer] An alternative to what?

[Question] To Camp David....

[Answer] You are ignoring our viewpoint completely. The PLO accepted the joint U.S.-Soviet statement of October 1977. This statement--we clearly said then that it was a good platform--was subsequently ignored by Carter who stepped back from his statements (in March 1977--editor's note) on the need for a homeland for the Palestinians.

The Palestinians have offered two solutions. First, the establishment of a Palestinian state where Jews, Christians and Muslims would live in total equality. Many lies have been uttered about our program.

Then we offered another solution accepted by the Palestine National Council: to set up a state covering our whole territory from which the Israelis would withdraw or which would be freed. We have said that we are ready to seek a solution through UN mediation. We, the victims, have presented these solutions and the Israelis have turned us down, but the Camp David accords lead to an impasse and we are an important element in the region, a factor without which the equation cannot be solved. [answer ends]

Next the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog, with which Yasir 'Arafat declares himself highly satisfied.

[Question] On this matter there has been talk of a joint delegation in the event of a new conference on the model of Geneva....

[Answer] Why do you ask this question? [answer ends] and 'Arafat insisted: We are making a revolution and it must be free. We reject the ways imposed on us by the West in particular, which aids Israel in its occupation of our homeland in its apartheid, its terrorism....In the West you live under the holocaust complex and perhaps you believe that the Palestinians must pay the price for the crimes against the Jews.

[Question] You said recently that you did not want the destruction of Israel.

[Answer] I stated that I denied what had been attributed to me on the destruction of Israel in a false interview published in a Caracas newspaper on 11 February.

[Question] Do you feel that the armed struggle must continue?

[Answer] If you were in my place would you cease to resist the aggressor, or is there a dual moral standard? Like you, I have the right to live in a free country; believe me, we are human beings, too. In despair, I am aggressive....I regret that Europe views all this in such an inhumane way when it has a great historic and moral responsibility.

[Question] Are you still prepared to create your state on the West Bank and in Gaza?

[Answer] I am chairman of the PLO. I must obey the Palestine National Council's resolution which requires that the PLO should be ready to establish its state throughout that territory vacated or liberated by the Israelis.

[Question] Would a West Bank and Gaza state satisfy you, or is this a first step?

[Answer] I mentioned the UN resolutions. Are you against them? We are not like Carter who supports a resolution then reneges.

[Question] There have been Doctor Habash's recent statements ("Israel is a cancer which must be removed"--LE SOIR editor's note).

[Answer] You are speaking to the PLO chairman and not to George Habash. Everyone has the right to express his views, but we follow the majority opinion. There can be an opposition, why not?

[Question] On several occasions you considered the situation in the region explosive. Is it still so today?

[Answer] Eytan (the Israeli chief of staff) recently said that he had concentrated forces in the vicinity of south Lebanon and the Golan. The Israelis are preparing a "preventive attack." What does that matter, for, as the Arab proverb runs: "The wind cannot shake the mountain."

We are teaching our children how to defend themselves against acts of aggression by the Israeli forces, who are even using banned weapons such as the scatter bomb. Why are there no European protests? Is it because we are only Third World people and our lives are not valuable enough in relation to your values and principles? I regret having to speak thus but my bitterness comes from the bottom of my heart. People must realize what genocide is in south Lebanon, and my people face it every day.

Conditions for Peace

LD081525 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA [TT] correspondent Stefan Hjerten Beirut dispatch: "Yasir 'Arafat in interview: Our Rights the Key to Peace"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Beirut--The PLO did not participate in the Arab states' unanimous condemnation of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. This information was given by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat when he received me in a well-guarded office in west Beirut. Around the block there are Palestinian soldiers and at least one anti-aircraft gun.

'Arafat makes it clear that the PLO does not support the criticism of the Soviet invasion which has been made by the Arab nations, China, Romania, Yugoslavia and North Korea--all of them friends of the PLO.

"We must first think about our own occupied areas. Before we say anything about the Muslims in Afghanistan, we must speak of Muslims and Christians in Palestine," 'Arafat told TT's correspondent.

He is one of the few leaders who can embrace both Brezhnev and Hua Guofeng. Once again he is placing himself in a midway position in order to retain all his friends.

This is not television's smiling 'Arafat with his Palestinian kefia on his head, peppercorn eyes and passionate gestures. He seems much older than his 50 years, shrunken, bald and obviously totally exhausted.

Two days before he had escaped an attempt on his life, according to a Kuwait newspaper.

An assistant gives him some papers. For a moment he stares at them through strong, horn-rimmed glasses, and sig[illegible] them with a swift movement.

In recent weeks Austria, Britain and Italy have all stated that the PLO is the right spokesman for the world's 4 million Palestinians. It is a challenge to the U.S. and Israeli line that the PLO is not representative. In Scandinavia the PLO's diplomatic successes have not had a dramatic effect. A Social Democratic proposal that 'Arafat be invited to Sweden has failed.

"In the past Swedes have supported justified wars of liberation. They are bound to adopt the same attitude to the Palestinian people's struggle.

"We hope that the Swedish Government will follow a policy along these lines in the future," 'Arafat said.

Others in his immediate circle use stronger words about what they see as a Swedish pro-Israeli attitude.

A few hours earlier a 24-hour general strike began in Israeli-occupied Hebron.

"It is a response to the crimes of the Israeli military junta committee under Menahem Begin," 'Arafat said almost inaudibly.

'Arafat's generation of Palestinians was driven into exile when they had lost the war in 1948. Many vegetated as refugees in camps around Israel's borders. Other succeeded in getting themselves an education. 'Arafat became an engineer in Egypt and Kuwait.

Many Palestinians hoped that the Arab states would crush Israel. The war in 1967 put an end to their hopes and taught Palestinian nationalism a lesson; no one else can win victory for us.

On several occasions--like the Jordanian Army's attacks during "Black September" in 1970 or the Syrians' intervention against the Palestinians in Lebanon in 1976--the Palestinians have seemed to be facing total defeat; but skillful compromises saved what could be saved.

'Arafat does not hide the fact that the fight is difficult.

"Our people, our children, our women are subjected to terrorism.

"Camp David is a great conspiracy against our future.

"But we want peace. I am still extending the olive branch or peace as I did at the United Nations in 1974.

"We do not fight because we like war. We are protecting ourselves against an attack. You did the same in Europe when the Nazis wanted to conquer you."

Palestine is the cradle of Christianity, 'Arafat points out. It must not become the province of only one religion, but must rather be a country where Muslims, Christians and Jews rule together, he says.

What does Yasir 'Arafat see as the PLO's greatest success?

[Answer] Let me put it briefly. We set to work on a refugee people and made freedom fighters out of them.

Because of this we are the most important factor in the Middle East equation. There will be no security or stability as long as the Palestinians are denied the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to maintain an independent state in their homeland.

PNC VICE CHAIRMAN ON FRENCH INITIATIVE, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA, IRAN

LD100901 Casablanca AL-'ALAM in Arabic 30 Mar 80 pp 3, 7 LD

[Interview with Salih az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, Fatah movement Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Palestine National Council, given to Talhah Jibril in Rabat; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You participated in the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee. How do you evaluate the results?

[Answer] The importance of the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II stems from the fact that it was held for the purpose of reviewing the committee on Jerusalem's work during the past year. Many Arab committees are set up and end with no achievements, whereas the Jerusalem Committee proved successful last year and its success was appreciated by everybody.

I believe that the Jerusalem Committee is shouldering a great task in confronting the Zionist challenge, particularly the seizure of the large area of land in Jerusalem to which the committee meetings referred. It has also to confront the U.S. retraction at the Security Council, made because of Zionist pressure on Carter.

[Question] The French initiative is currently the major diplomatic event in Palestinian developments. Regardless of the background of this initiative, how can the recent French attitude be exploited?

[Answer] There is no French initiative in the proper sense of the word. There was a visit by President Giscard d'Estaing to the Arab Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. It was natural that the Palestinian problem should be discussed with President d'Estaing, in view of the fact that the French stand was lagging for two reasons: first the U S. concept of security vis-a-vis the so-called Soviet danger that dominates Western Europe; and, second, systematic Zionist pressure, particularly in France and West Germany.

The Arab stand is clear. Europe's interests cannot remain tied to the pro-Israeli U.S. attitude; the European attitude must move toward a balanced stand so as to remove the injustice to the Arab side with respect to the Palestinian problem. European interests in the Arab countries cannot continue as long as the Zionist entity is benefiting from Europe's political attitude.

Two points are to be observed here: First, that France and Europe are required to do much more than French President Giscard d'Estaing stated; and, second, that organized Zionism in France and Europe, at the incitement of Menahem Begin, has begun to pressure Giscard d'Estaing, as happened with Carter before.

Arab and Palestinian diplomacy are therefore required to consolidate what President Giscard d'Estaing's visit has achieved and to spread the spirit of this achievement to the other European countries, particularly Britain, which was the source of the evil which happened in Palestine and must therefore atone for its sins by recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own.

[Question] It is noted that the Palestinian-Libyan dispute has calmed somewhat. Have relations between Libya and the PLO been ironed out?

[Answer] We informed [Libyan Foreign Secretary] at-Turayki at the recent Steadfastness and Confrontation Front foreign ministers' meeting that for our part we have closed the Libyan file, on the basis of the following points: First, that Fatah movement wants no financial or nonfinancial aid from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi; second, if Al-Qadhdhafi met his country's financial obligations under the Baghdad summit resolutions, he would be doing his duty, and if he does not pay, we will not ask him to do so; third, we have no objection to Al-Qadhdhafi's giving aid to the resistance factions instead of paying into the Palestinian national coffers, even though this would be strictly speaking a violation, so as to prevent anybody from inciting inter-Palestinian fighting; fourth, we will not compromise on the need to abolish the so-called "revolutionary committees" because we reject interference in our internal affairs and rebuff attempts by anybody to undermine the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Nonetheless, in view of the need to put aside all peripheral differences and to enable our nation to devote itself to dealing with the major conflict, we extend our hand to everyone who extends his hand to us, despite differences.

[Question] Is it true that Palestinian-Iranian relations have cooled?

[Answer] Palestinian-Iranian relations are strong. They began before the revolution and have continued after it. Brother Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Tehran about a month ago was the strongest evidence that relations with the Iranian Revolution are still developing.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN, FATAH'S ABU JIHAD MEET 8 APR

JN091235 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Amman, 19 April--The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that Jordanian King Husayn met last night with Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad. They discussed strengthening joint Jordanian-Palestinian action to support the steadfastness of the people in occupied territories.

The Jordanian king and the Palestinian official also reviewed current political moves in support of the Palestine question.

It is known that Abu Jihad participated in the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of Steadfastness in the Occupied Territories, which ended its meeting in Amman last night.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR CRITICIZES WESTERN 'INCONSISTENCY' ON PALESTINIANS

ID081515 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 31 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Harm Botje dispatch: "We Cannot Accept Anything Less Than Our Own Palestinian State"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar is the PLO's official spokesman in the Syrian capital Damascus. Our correspondent Harm Botje gave him the opportunity to express his views and noted his grievances--especially about what the Palestinians regard as the West's inconsistent line on the PLO.

Damascus, March--"What annoys me most about the West is that it does not follow a consistent line. It says A, means B and does C. I find that very difficult, and in saying that I speak on behalf of the PLO. I know that we get a bad press in the West but on the other hand you in the West, both journalists and politicians, put forward such biased and, forgive me for saying this, ridiculous ideas. I sometimes wonder why these people bother coming here if they do not take the trouble to listen or understand.

"Take Afghanistan. I have read what the leading Western newspapers have to say about it and they attribute all kinds of views to us but nobody has come to ask me, the official spokesman, what our view is.

"For instance, we were opposed to the Islamic summit in Islamabad, but not because we are pro- or anti-Russian. The matter was scarcely raised in internal discussions here in Damascus. We opposed the timing of the meeting because it diverted attention from the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt. In addition we did not think that Islamabad was a suitable place since a conference there would lend support to Ziaul Haq's unpopular dictatorship. We were also afraid that India--a very important ally of ours which, it would be noted, has more Muslims within its borders than Pakistan--might regard the conference as being directed against it.

"Nonetheless we finally went to try to sway the conference resolutions and agenda to our viewpoint. We succeeded in doing so to a reasonable extent. It was not a question of whether or not we should condemn the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. It was simply that we had to follow a consistent line.

"The West condemns the invasion because the Afghans did not ask for the Russians. I am not going to argue about that here. However, the Americans are all too willing to sit round a table with the Israelis and Egyptians to decide the Palestinians' future although no Palestinian has asked them to do so.

"We Palestinians are by no means communists or Marxists. Naturally there are Marxist and communist groups within the PLO just as there are Marxist parties in the Netherlands. Does that make the Netherlands Marxist?

"To be perfectly honest we are fairly petty bourgeois, fairly individualistic and, when we have the chance, all little capitalists. There are often serious quarrels within the PLO over that. However in a democratic, pluralist organization like ours that is how it can and indeed must be.

"However, in order to obtain our status as Palestinians with inalienable freedoms and civil rights, like a passport, and to obtain our own state as we intend--in order to gain general acceptance of these rights--we must go about things in a very realistic way. The Soviet Union fully supports us in our aspirations and that gives us obligations.

"In the final analysis the Europeans see the United States as the guarantor of their security. Every European politician, whether conservative or socialist, takes that into account. However when we take account of our own situation everybody thinks it is crazy. You recognize the situation in southern Africa? Why not here?

"The PLO is recognized by the overwhelming majority of the United Nations as a political reality--as the only organization which all Palestinians acknowledge and which by that alone is the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. No matter how much you twist and turn you cannot avoid the PLO. I told that to your Van Dijl (the man who first made official contact with the PLO on the Dutch Government's behalf--Harm Botje note). I hope, indeed, I believe, that I convinced him. In any case I think, and I am speaking on behalf of the PLO, that his visit alone was a great step forward. It shows signs of a much more realistic and constructive policy from the Dutch Government. It is really a step forward in solving our Palestinian problems."

PLO TEHRAN OFFICE DIRECTOR DENIES STATEMENT ON ISLANDS

JN091005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--PLO sources have reiterated that Fatah Central Committee member Abu al-Hawl's statement on the Arab islands that are occupied by Iran express the PLO's opinion and that of the entire Palestinian people.

It is to be recalled that in his address to the Pan-Arab People's Conference, which was held here recently, Abu al-Hawl said that "the issue of returning the three Arab islands occupied during the shah's era to Arab sovereignty is not negotiable." Quoting these sources, the ALIF BA' magazine says that the PLO, which has good relations with Iran, cannot give up the Arab right everywhere and that it considers Arab land in any part of the homeland as Palestine.

Hani al-Hasan, the PLO Tehran office director, has denied having told PARS or any other authority that Abu al-Hawl's statement in Baghdad was distorted. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', Al-Hasan said that he met with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and conveyed to him the text of Abu al-Hawl's statement, which expresses the PLO's official views. He explained that the statement was prepared, studied and approved by the PLO leadership.

FATAH OFFICIAL: PLO WILL NOT TAKE STAND ON IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE

LD100930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--A prominent official of the Palestinian resistance movement said in a press statement today that the PLO will not take a stand on the present dispute between Iran and Iraq or any other differences among the Middle East countries because that would make it lose the wide backing which it needs in the conflict with Israel.

Salim az-Za'mun told AL-QABAS that all sensible presidents and leaders in our region should realize that the PLO must remain aloof from the problem of determining stands that all states, regardless of the differences among them, should leave the Palestinian resistance out of these differences. Az-Za'mun, who is Fatah representative in Kuwait and the Gulf, pointed out that the PLO had abstained from determining a stand on the question of Western Sahara and the problems between South and North Yemen. He said that determining a stand between Iran and Iraq means that we will lose one of the two states.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER CITED ON GULF PROBLEMS, ARAB-EUROPE ISSUES

LD041517 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 31 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Ahmed Fattani "exclusive" interview in Kuwait with Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah: "We Are Looking to the Development and Consolidation of our Cooperation With Algeria"; date not specified]

[Text] Question: For some time observers' attention has been centered on the sensitive Gulf region. Your Highness, could you tell us about the role which Kuwait intends to play in the present political situation?

Answer: Kuwait will do its utmost to assume its responsibilities and play a positive role, which, as it is generally known, it has assumed and played in the past, with respect to cooperation with the other states situated in the region and for the benefit of the region, its stability and its peoples. With reference to this we would like to stress the importance of the joint efforts which countries situated in the region must make, especially at present.

Question: Kuwait is preparing to restore the parliamentary system. How do you envisage the next stage and what, in your view, will be the impact of this decision on the Gulf region?

Answer: A commission was appointed last month, in accordance with instructions given by his highness the late amir, and entrusted with the task of amending the constitution. It has started work. We hope it will complete its task within the time limits set for it. We have always hoped to be able to restore a sound parliamentary life free of the defects previously encountered. We insist on the need for our society's cohesion, for national unity and for the strengthening of the spirit of consultation and democracy in a way consistent with our traditions. This means that we must insure the necessary conditions for participation and constructive cooperation for the benefit of the country and the nation.

As for the impact of this process on the Gulf region, I believe that all countries--and not only Gulf countries--must choose the system which suits them, depending on their situation, conditions and specific traditions.

Question: You announced a few days ago that, for the first time, Kuwaiti women will participate in elections. Is this a first step toward enabling Kuwaiti women to participate in political life?

Answer: Kuwaiti women have always played a special role and occupied a special place in our country's social life. We rightly appreciate the role they have selflessly played for the good of the country. I expressed the view that the time has come for our concept of the Kuwaiti women's role to materialize and assume a concrete and effective form. Therefore I suggested that this issue be studied.

Question: Kuwait was among the first Arab countries to support the inter-Arab charter proposed by Iraq with a view to resolving the problem of a deterioration in the relations among fraternal Arab countries. Kuwaiti-Iraqi cooperation has developed in recent years. What is the position with respect to your border dispute with Iraq?

Answer: We have supported the inter-Arab charter proposed by the president of the Iraqi republic because we feel sure that it represents a positive initiative for helping our Arab nation out of the present deadlock. It will also make it possible to increase Arab solidarity and mobilize the Arab capabilities which our nations now needs to liberate its land and restore its dignity.

As for the Kuwait-Iraq border demarcation issue, we feel sure that the spirit of serenity and cooperation and the strong ties which exist between our two countries and our two fraternal peoples will promote its solution.

Question: American threats of intervention in the Gulf region have increased, as shown by the number of military concentrations in the vicinity of the Gulf oilfields. What stance has Kuwait adopted with respect to these threats, and has any joint plan been agreed by the states of the region to counter these threats of intervention?

Answer: Our position with respect to Gulf security has been clear and has remained unchanged inasmuch as it is based on opposition to any foreign intervention in the Gulf region irrespective of the origin of any such intervention.

We also believe that the states of the region must assume responsibility for regional security because it is of vital importance for the world and must remain outside the sphere of great-power conflicts.

Question: The number of visits paid by European leaders to the Arab East in general and the Gulf region in particular has increased greatly, that by the French president being the latest. Do you believe that the EC countries could find a solution to the Palestinian problem?

Answer: The EC countries could undoubtedly play a greater role in this sphere with a view to finding a just and global solution to the Middle East problem. They are earmarked for such a role which France has played since General de Gaulle's time, its clearsighted approach to the Palestinian problem and the fact that it has recognized the soundness of the Palestinian cause. However, we feel sure that any final solution must depend on the will of the Arabs themselves. Such a solution can be found only through Arab solidarity and cooperation and through the mobilization of their potential in support of Arab revival and dignity.

Question: Dialog between Europe and the Gulf countries has been mentioned increasingly frequently, even though an Arab-European dialog already exists. Your Highness, could you explain to us the purpose of the former and do you not think that it is a new maneuver by industrialized countries to set Third World countries at odds and freeze the north-south dialog?

Answer: In our view the Gulf-Europe dialog is part of the Arab-Europe dialog and can in no way replace the latter. There can be no clash between them since the Gulf-Europe dialog strengthens the Arab concept of increased cooperation with the European countries. The Gulf-Europe dialog has in no way affected either our fundamental views or the interests which we share with the Third World.

Question: How do you envisage the development of Algerian-Kuwaiti relations?

Answer: We in Kuwait have very friendly feelings and great respect for the sister republic of Algeria, for its president, government and people. We are pleased that the close bilateral relations which exist between our two fraternal countries are continually developing. We are looking to the development and consolidation of our mutual cooperation in various spheres for the benefit of our two fraternal peoples and the Arab nation. It is a well-known fact that exchanges of visits among leaders at various levels have helped to further increase this cooperation.

OMANI-PDRY TALKS TO BE HELD 'NEXT WEEK' IN KUWAIT

LD051250 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1214 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, has announced that South Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman will hold negotiations next week at ministerial level in an attempt to settle the long drawn-out and continuing disputes between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah said that Kuwait will probably be venue for reconciliation talks between the South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad and the Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays Zawawi.

In a statement to journalists he welcomed the holding of talks here, and said: "All steps have been taken to make a success of this meeting, which is to take place without any preconditions." He disclosed that he had a telephone conversation with Zawawi last Thursday on this subject.

OMAN

AS-SAFIR: AS-SADAT SENDS 2,000 PARATROOPERS TO OMAN

JN100858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--The newspaper AS-SAFIR says that over the past few days, the As-Sadat regime has sent 2,000 paratroopers and several hundred naval personnel to the Sultanate of Oman, within the framework of a joint U.S.-As-Sadat scheme.

It is to be recalled that the Sultanate of Oman agreed to grant military facilities to the U.S. forces in its ports and airports.

QATAR

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 5 APR

JN051839 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 5 April--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, returned here from Riyadh this evening following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, he handed His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz a written message from His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar. The Qatari minister also held talks with senior Saudi officials on several topics of joint interest to the two countries during his visit.

DANISH ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

JN080945 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 8 April--Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today received Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielsson. The meeting was attended by Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani and Danish charge d'affaires in Doha (Kurt Ebert). During the meeting Qatari-Danish relations were reviewed, as were means of strengthening them in all fields--especially in oil and energy matters. The Danish minister and an accompanying delegation arrived in Doha earlier today on a 3-day visit to Qatar at the beginning of a tour of the region.

Leaves Qatar

JN100749 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 10 April--Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielsson and his accompanying delegation left Doha for Abu Dhabi today, within a tour of several Gulf states. The Danish minister, who arrived in the Qatari capital on Tuesday, held talks with Qatari officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation in energy and industry.

SAUDI ARABIA

END OF EGYPTIAN FREEZE ON ARAB DEPOSITS ANNOUNCED

LD060912 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 6 April 80, SNA--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Abd al-Khayl, minister of finance and the national economy, said that the Egyptian Government had withdrawn its decision to freeze Arab deposits in Egyptian banks and had informed the IMF of this. His excellency said in a statement to AL-JIZIRAH published today that this problem had now been ended. The newspaper pointed out that Arab deposits in Egyptian banks, which total [figure indistinct] dollars, belong to the Kingdom and Kuwait.

'RENEWED TIES WITH PDRY PROVIDE UNIFIED PLAN OF ACTION'

LD041644 Kuwait KUNA in English 1114 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 4, KUNA--Developing of relations between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen would strengthen the current role of the Gulf region, the state minister for cabinet affairs said Friday. In an interview with AS-SIYASAH newspaper, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said the visit of South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad to Riyadh paved the way for fraternal unity between the two Arab countries. Last week the South Yemeni minister visited Riyadh and King Khalid extended an invitation to the President of South Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, to visit Saudi Arabia.

Prevailing challenges necessitate that a new Gulf strategic policy of national action should be formulated, Husayn told the paper. Coordination between Riyadh and Aden would provide new dimensions for a unified plan of action in political, economic and military fields the minister added. It would pave the way for more fruitful discussions and wider coordination, the state minister said.

QATARI FANANCE MINISTER LEAVES AFTER SHORT VISIT

LD051634 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1440 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 5 April, SPA--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, left Riyadh this afternoon after a visit to the kingdom which lasted several hours. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Thani said that he handed His Majesty King Khalid a message from His Excellency Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, concerning relations between the two countries. The Qatari minister said that his visit to the kingdom came within the context of consultations and coordination between the two sister countries. The Qatari minister also expressed the hope that OPEC would be able to make a decision to unify prices in order to consolidate its position and carry out its responsibilities.

TUNISIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR SECURITY TALKS

LD041740 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Jiddah--Driss Guiga, Tunisian minister of the interior, arrived in Jiddah this evening heading a delegation for a 5-day official visit to the kingdom. During his visit the Tunisian minister will have talks with His Royal Highness Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, dealing with the consolidation of relations between the two sister countries in the security spheres.

UAE

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

JN081523 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 April--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Abu Dhabi from Kuwait today on a visit of several days to the UAE. Klibi stated upon arrival that he will brief UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the draft of the new Arab League charter and the draft laws regarding its implementation. He added that he will also hold talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid on the current Arab and international situation. Klibi praised the UAE's role in the Arab sphere.

Meets Zayid

JN090922 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 April--The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday. Discussion during the meeting centered on the current Arab situation and matters related to the Arab League.

In a statement following the meeting, Klibi expressed his confidence in the prominent role the UAE is playing within the Arab League framework. He added that this role will be intensified thanks to the wise UAE government. Klibi's tour is aimed at consolidating the Arab League's role.

MALIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES 5 APR

JN052106 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2020 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 April--A delegation of the organization for the development and exploitation of the Senegal River Basin led by Lamine Keita, Malian industrial development minister and prime minister of the organization, arrived here from Kuwait this evening on a visit of several days to the UAE as part of the delegation's tour of the Arab Gulf region.

The delegation is expected to deliver a written message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Khouna Ould Haydala, Mauritanian president and current president of the Senegal River organization. The delegation will also hold talks with officials at the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development on the organization's activities and the latest developments in the Senegal River project. It will be recalled that Mauritania, Senegal and Mali are members of the development and exploitation of the Senegal River Basin organization.

Delivers Message

JN061034 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 April--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Khouna Ould Haydala, Mauritanian president and current president of the organization for the development and exploitation of the Senegal River Basin.

The message was delivered by Lamine Keita, Malian industrial development minister and prime minister of the organization, when he met with Shaykh Zayid in Abu Dhabi today.

The Malian minister acquainted the UAE president with developments in the construction of the Senegal River Basin project and its economic feasibility. The organization includes Mauritania, Mali and Senegal asmmembers.

Leaves UAE

JN0707444 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 April--Lamine Keita, Malian industrial development minister and prime minister of the organization for the development and exploitation of the Senegal River Basin, and the accompanying delegation left Abu Dhabi today at the end of a 2-day visit. During this visit Keita delivered a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Mauritanian president and current president of the organization Khouna Ould Haydala. The message dealt with the activities and projects of the organization.

PRESIDENT ZAYID RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOMALI PRESIDENT

JN061010 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 10000GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 April--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on strengthening and developing bilateral relations in all fields and on issues of common interest. The message was delivered by Somali Industry Minister 'Ali Khalifah when he was received by Shaykh Zayid today.

ERITREAN LEADER LEAVES 5 APR, MAKES STATEMENT

JN051726 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1640 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 April--'Usman Saleh Sabeh, executive council chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, left Abu Dhabi today after a visit of several days to the UAE. Prior to his departure, Sabeh said that he will begin a tour of a number of African countries before the forthcoming African summit conference, scheduled to be held in Liberia on 25 April, in order to include the Eritrean issue on the conference's agenda, especially since the Eritrean issue is one that threatens African and world peace following the foreign intervention in the issue.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN071522 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 April--Hungarian Ambassador to Kuwait Karoly (Shishney) arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit of several days to the UAE. During the visit, the Hungarian ambassador will hold talks with the officials in the UAE on bolstering bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

OFFICIAL ON ESCALATING TENSION BETWEEN IRAQ, IRAN

JN092107 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Umm al-Qaiwain, 9 April--Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, deputy ruler and Umm al-Qaiwain heir apparent, has stressed that any escalation of the situation between Iran and Iraq will serve the interests of those who have ambitions concerning the oilfields in the name of protecting the area.

In a statement he issued today on the new dispute between Iran and Iraq, Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla said: The current international circumstances and the critical situation in the Gulf area make it necessary not to further escalate the situation. He urged the two countries to practice self control. He also expressed hope that the Iranian Government will reconsider the continuing occupation of the three Arab islands, a subject that should not disrupt the close relations between the Gulf people--who are enthusiastically supporting the Iranian Revolution--and the Iranian people. He called on the Iranian Government to reconsider this subject with more logic and reasonableness.

AL-ITTIHAD CALLS FOR GULF SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN100740 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0620 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 April--A Gulf newspaper today calls for an Arab Gulf leaders summit conference, to achieve unity and solidarity and to confront the dangers threatening the region. The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, published in the UAE, says: This Gulf call is undoubtedly a step on the right track. However, it alone is not enough, particularly as experience has shown us that mere calls do not result in much. They must be accompanied by collective action, for through action efforts come to fruition. In this connection, the concept of a Gulf summit imposes itself as a step toward unity.

The paper affirms that the area is on the verge of a serious stage and that developments are progressing rapidly. Referring to the conflict and psychological war in the area between unnamed parties, the paper says: Nobody will gain from this. While appealing to the parties concerned to exercise self-restraint and to avoid secession, we do not forget that we are all concerned parties in the issue.

Concluding its commentary, AL-ITTIHAD stresses that there is a grave responsibility on the shoulders of every state in the area to ward off the dangers threatening the area. The paper says: It is our duty to warn against the gravity of what is happening and the danger of standing by as idle spectators.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS AS-SADAT, CARTER REMARKS AFTER MEETING

NC092022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Presidents Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter held their third and last round of talks at the White House at 1700 Cairo time today. After the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, President Carter said that the United States was again honored to host President as-Sadat, who represents great Egypt. His personal courage, deep understanding and patience, as well as my talks with him, which were characterized by wisdom, help the two countries in their efforts to establish peace, not only in the Middle East but also in the whole world.

President Carter added that over the past 2 days discussions had been held on past experiments and on various topics of interest to the two countries. He said that the two sides paid particular attention to the establishment of peace in the Middle East and achieving progress in this sphere between Israel and its neighbors. President Carter went on to say that the talks were a good opportunity to discuss topics in depth in an attempt to resolve differences. The United States, he said, is awaiting the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin next week, a visit which is expected to be another step toward fulfilling the hopes and aspirations, in accordance with the spirit of Camp David.

President Carter noted that achieving security for Egypt and Israel, achieving peace for all the states of the region, recognition of Israel's security within recognized borders, recognition of [the need to] achieve the rights of the Palestinians, recognition of the Palestinians' right to determine their fate and the right of the Palestinian refugees are all elements which have been incorporated in the Camp David agreement as common objectives.

President Carter described today's talks with President as-Sadat as constructive, but he added that it had naturally not been possible to reach decisions because of the absence of the Israeli prime minister. President Carter affirmed that the United States would continue to play its role in these talks, adding that he is looking forward to Begin's visit and that he will brief President as-Sadat on the outcome of his talks with Begin.

President as-Sadat said that over the past 2 days all possible alternatives to give strong momentum to the peace process had been discussed. He noted that without the help of President Carter and that of the American people it would not have been possible to achieve what has been achieved thus far. The president added that many obstacles remain and that there have been several developments in the area, particularly in Afghanistan and Iran, in addition to the threats to the Arab Gulf. President as-Sadat went on to say that these developments strengthen his view that it is necessary to step up the efforts to achieve agreement on full autonomy for the Palestinians, which is what the second Camp David agreement is all about.

President as-Sadat affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, adding that with the help of the United States and President Carter's efforts and principles, he is confident that an agreement can be reached and the difficulties can be surmounted.

President as-Sadat said that President Carter's decision to act as a full partner was a turning point in the history of this dispute, as well as the reason for all the achievements of the past few years. Nobody had imagined that all this could be achieved within 3 years, after a long period of dispute. President as-Sadat expressed gratitude to President Carter and the courageous American people, who he very much admires. He noted that as he promised before, he will not let down the American people.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER, CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED

NC082125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] A republican decree has been issued appointing Air Maj Gen Muhammad Lutfi Shabanah commander of the Air Force. Another decree has been issued appointing Air Maj Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im Hilmi chief of staff of the Air Force.

AL-MAJDUB ANNOUNCES GAZA-CAIRO ROAD OPENING

NC091543 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, April 9--Ambassador Taha al-Majdub, head of the Egyptian side in the general committee of the normalization of the Egyptian-Israeli relations, announced today that the land road between Gaza and Cairo will be opened next Tuesday to enable the Palestinians to move between the West Bank and Gaza on the one hand and Cairo on the other.

Al-Majdub said that this will be accomplished through a point to be established to the east of Al-'Arish town and that the road will extend through the seashore and the Suez Canal then to the inside of the Egyptian territories.

Speaking in a press conference he held today at the Foreign Ministry here, Al-Majdub added that opening this road for the Palestinians will be according to ordinary regulations and without any obstacles and that the Palestinians will have the right of easily getting Egyptian travel documents, especially those living in Gaza. It will also enable all the Palestinians either outside the West Bank and Gaza or inside them to visit their relations through Egypt and across Al-'Arish land road, he added.

Al-Majdub went on to say that according to these results which the Egyptian negotiator achieved, the Palestinians will be able for the first time to go for pilgrimage or al-'umrah (lesser pilgrimage) or to travel abroad via Egypt. An agreement was reached as regards the Palestinian students' freedom to visit their relations in the West Bank and Gaza for several times and at any time, he pointed out.

PRC ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC081104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr--Chinese Assistant Army Chief of Staff (Kua Kai) arrived in Cairo this morning for a 1-day stay. He will leave Cairo Wednesday morning for Mogadishiu to attend Somali celebrations on the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Somali National Army.

He was met at the airport by Maj Gen Nabil Shukri, Egyptian assistant armed forces chief of staff.

GENERAL BADAWI RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

NC081140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi today received in his office the visiting U.S. Congress delegation led by Clarence Long. The current situation in the Middle East was reviewed during the meeting.

The Congress delegation's visit to Egypt is part of a tour to several countries in the area. The delegation arrived in Cairo last Saturday for a visit lasting several days.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOMALIA

NC091113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr--An Egyptian military delegation led by Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi left Cairo this morning for Mogadishu on a several-day visit to Somalia.

The delegation will attend celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Somali National Army. The celebrations will begin in the Somali capital on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Chinese assistant army chief of staff left Cairo for Somalia this morning to represent his country at the Somali Army celebrations after a 1-day visit to Egypt.

SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES CAIRO FOR HOME

NC091114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice president and minister of defense, left Cairo for home this morning at the end of his 1-week visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the Somali guest met with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, who saw him off at the airport.

NPUG LEADER MUHYI AD-DIN CONTRASTS EISENHOWER, CARTER MIDEAST POLICIES

LD090927 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 14 LD

[Egyptian national progressive unionist grouping party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din article: "On the Gulf, America and the Camp"]

[Excerpts] Addressing a meeting of the members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on 23 January 1980, President Carter said: "Attempts by foreign forces to dominate the Gulf area would be considered an attack on the vital interests of the United States and the United States would use every necessary means to repulse it, including armed force." Carter had thus declared American protection over the Middle East, including the Gulf area or what is internationally known as Southwest Asia.

All of us recall that in 1957, following the defeat of the 1956 tripartite aggression against Egypt, Eisenhower announced his famous principle: The United States is prepared to use armed force to help any country or group of countries requesting help to confront armed aggression by any state that is controlled by international communism should he (the American President) deem this necessary. All of us also recall that President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, backed by the entire Arab nation, rejected this principle.

Carter's new declaration is different from Eisenhower's principle in political matters which can be summed up as follows:

1. Under Eisenhower's principle, intervention by American forces in the area of the Middle East is conditional and contingent upon a request by one of the area's countries, whereas under Carter's declaration, American Armed Forces would intervene if the American Government sees its interests being threatened--that is, the American Government would not wait for a request from any of its allies in the area to intervene in accordance with treaties and agreements, as the case is with regard to the implementation of the agreements concluded between America and its allies in different parts of the world but it would itself decide when and where its armed forces should intervene to occupy the area's countries. That is where the danger lies.

2. Eisenhower's principle speaks of intervention by American forces in circumstances of "armed aggression" whereas Carter's declaration speaks in general terms of "domination of the Gulf area" that would harm "the vital interests of the United States." This means foreign aggression or other reasons such as a political change in any country--a change that does not suit the United States and that is considered by it to be prejudicial to the vital interests of the United States (the Iranian revolution, for example). The Eisenhower principle also defines the source of threat to the U.S. interests as being "a country dominated by international communism"; whereas the Carter declaration defines the source of danger as being foreign, without specifying its nature. Therefore, any aid that is presented by Islamic or progressive forces, even if they are Arab forces, to the struggle of the area's peoples and national progressive regimes would be an excuse for American intervention.

3. The Carter declaration did not define the boundaries of the area in which he would intervene in the Gulf but, in the same speech, he spoke of the need "to insure free movement of Middle East oil." This explains the military measures which the American Government has taken and is taking and which include Pakistan, the area of the Horn of Africa, the Indian Ocean and the east Mediterranean area (Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, Kenya, Somalia and Oman)--that is, the area of the water routes used for oil transportation, including the Middle East and the Gulf, has become part of "the American security belt." The American presence has assumed the character of permanence and continuity and America is prepared to launch war against the areas's states and peoples by its own decision without waiting for any request from any government but according to its own calculations.

It is known that although this declaration was made on 23 January 1980, the implementation of this policy began in 1979. In March 1979, America took advantage of the PDRY-YAR conflict to start a naval, air and ground military buildup unprecedented in the Gulf area, the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean and to speed up the ratification of the Washington treaty (between Egypt and Israel) in order to establish a military alliance in the area as a substitute for the crumbling regime of the shah of Iran. For this reason, talk began about special intervention forces and the building of bases and facilities began at least 6 months before the crisis of the hostages (in Iran) and at least 9 months before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It can be said that the new American policy, termed the new containment policy, marked the starting point on the basis of which the Egyptian-Israeli conflict was resolved (Camp David) within the framework of the cold war policy and not that of the policy of detente since the American solution excluded the other parties such as the PLO, Syria and Jordan as well as the Soviet Union so as to serve America's aims in the area and not the objective of real peace.

The United States relies on its military power to impose its conditions on the world. Therefore, certain U.S. forces which oppose the policy of detente precipitated events and exploited them to create a new kind of a cold war atmosphere. What we are witnessing in various parts of the world is the product of this new policy.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the so-called comprehensive peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict must be viewed within this context.

Our party--the grouping--calls for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and seeks a comprehensive peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It believes that this must be achieved through varied and joint efforts. Withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan--which is one of our party's demands--must be accompanied by the removal of all forms of American military presence from all the area as well as all means of threats to which some of the area's countries are exposed. It is only by doing so that security and peace will be achieved for the peoples of the area.

In the light of this and in the light of the new situation in the area of Southwest Asia and the Middle East, the demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan must be used as a factor of pressure for the elimination of the American military presence. It is also necessary to raise the slogan of turning the Middle East area and the area of Southwest Asia into an area of peace. This cannot be achieved unless all the forces struggling against imperialism and foreign domination rally around the common slogan of turning this area into an area of peace.

While we have been calling and continue to call for the realization of a comprehensive and joint peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict on sound basis, particularly the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the achievement of this objective without the attainment of the previous aim--turning the area of Southwest Asia and the Middle East into areas of peace--will not serve the real aims of the peoples because a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict would then be involved in the cold war and the new American containment policy. Thus, American domination of the area would be restored and the intended peaceful solution would then become an Arab-Israeli Camp David after having been an Egyptian-Israeli one.

Since we have raised and continue to raise the slogan of demanding the convening an international conference within the framework of the United Nations to reach a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, we must at the same time think of demanding an international conference that will include all the parties concerned, including the Soviet Union, for turning the Middle East and the area of Southwest Asia into an area of peace. The practical attainment of these two slogans requires a change in the balance of power in various countries in the area and then in the area as a whole--a matter which American imperialism and its agents will violently attack and which will prompt them to embark on flagrant interventions. Therefore, we must prepare for this with all our allies inside and outside so as to preserve peace and the interests of the peoples.

Our party and the honest progressive and nationalist forces seek to achieve these aims in practice. If the Egyptian-Arab front is expanded to the entire area, our party can confront this new American policy which is beset with weaknesses.

America's recent retraction on support for the Security Council resolution on settlements has exposed the falsity of the American policy toward Islam and the Muslims, especially after its approval of the unification of Jerusalem under Israeli domination.

The religious forces in the area will derive a lesson from this. They will also become aware that the future of the area hinges on the cooperation of all the forces which are hostile to colonialism and Zionism and which support democracy.

Religion will not be a tool for colonialism and its agents but a tool for resisting the aims of foreign domination and for attaining the peoples' rights. Perhaps, the lesson of the Iranian revolution is an example of this, for despite all the American enticements, particularly after the Afghan events, the Islamic revolution in Iran has defined its aims. The elimination of American domination of its country is its primary aim on which there is no going back.

Therefore, all the forces in Egypt and all the Arab countries must unite. We are taking our first steps to resist the Egyptian normalization [of relations with Israel] in order to stop dealings with the Israelis, at the beginning of a long road of national and democratic struggle.

We want real peace.

We want all the peoples to attain their right to self-determination without foreign intervention, particularly the Palestinian people.

We want no interference in the internal affairs of countries.

We want every people to choose their path by their own free will.

We want an end to aggression and threat of aggression.

We want the removal of all military bases, all foreign fleets, all military blocs and all weapons of mass destruction as a general condition for turning the Middle East and Southwest Asia into an area of peace. We want the race in conventional and nuclear arms in the area to stop.

We must entertain no illusions, the attainment of this aim requires many years of national, pan-Arab and democratic struggle in order to rescue the homeland and the entire area from colonialist domination because the United States will not leave the area unless it is forced to do so and because the struggle of the area's peoples to force America and its forces to leave and to reestablish the balance of power locally and internationally requires most of all the support of the other friendly international forces as a buttress and as a form of pressure for the people's struggle.

This is the modest offering which I put before the members of the party as we approach the convening of our party's constituent conference on 10 April 1980 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of our party.

All the above is open for discussion and revision so that we may define some elements of the strategy of national and pan-Arab action during the coming phase.

RCC APPROVES DEATH SENTENCE FOR AD-DA'WAH PARTY MEMBERS

JN091247 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Revolution Command Council [RCC] had decided to pass the death sentence on persons who are affiliated with the Ad-Da'wah party and persons who are propagating its ideas and facilitating its mission.

The RCC decision, which is published in the ALIF BA' magazine today, was made after it was determined that the Ad-Da'wah Party is connected to foreign circles and has betrayed the homeland and the Arab nations' objectives and interests. This was proven by the interrogation of party elements already under arrest.

The RCC decision will be retroactively applied to those cases preceding the date of its issuance.

Revolution Court President's Statement

JN091517 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--An Iraqi official disclosed here today extensive details about Iranian efforts to commit acts of sabotage in Iraq.

In a statement to the weekly magazine ALIF BA', the president of the Revolution Court, Musallam Hadi said the Iraqi security organs have seized documents, arms and explosives originating from Iran which were in the possession of the Ad-Da'wah Party, a limited and extremist party connected with official and unofficial Iranian circles.

He added that the investigation of this party's elements has shown that the party is also connected with foreign circles operating in the Arab Gulf and other suspects in Lebanon, in addition to its connections with the Barzani group and the communist elements that live on the foreigner's crumbs outside Iraq.

The Iraqi official said that the officials of said party confessed during the investigation that they met with Khomeyni in Qom in the presence of a representative of the Communist Party and drew up a plan of cooperation to carry out acts of sabotage on a large scale in Iraq.

They also revealed that during the meeting, Khomeyni pledged to give them aid for this purpose, including tons of highly explosive TNT--which Iran received from Britain in accordance with a previous contract concluded between them--for blowing up Iraqi installations and large quantities of machineguns, explosives of the offensive and defensive type, bomb fuses and other equipment.

The president of the Revolution Court added that the security forces were watching the attempts to smuggle these quantities of explosives and weapons via the marshes in the southeastern part of Iraq near the Basrah Governorate-Iran border. Nuri 'Awdah Mankhi and other criminals were arrested while trying to smuggle them into Iraq.

Musallam Hadi stressed that the Iranian authorities tried to smuggle other arms to the Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq via the marshes of Maysan Governorate in southeastern Iraq. These arms, he said, included guns equipped with silencers--which are banned internationally--explosives and other weapons. However, the Iraqi security organs seized these smuggled arms and arrested the smugglers. He said that the Revolution Court seized from the criminal members of this party security and military documents containing information about the number of airplanes and radar equipment as well as the names of officers and the types, range and technical qualities of artillery in the Imam 'Ali base. These documents, he said, were on their way to foreign quarters.

The president of the court added that the criminals have frankly admitted that they were instructed to collect this information and to relay it to the criminal Mahdi 'Abd Mahdi, a fugitive Iraqi of Iranian origin, and his relative the criminal Muhammad Mahdi Asfi, another fugitive Iraqi of Iranian origin who was linked with the shah's SAVAK.

The president of the Revolution Court referred to several attempts made by members of the Ad-Da'wah party to carry out acts of sabotage. These attempts were foiled thanks to the cooperation between the citizens and the security authorities, he said.

These attempts, Hadi added, included the one in which two members of the Ad-Da'wah gang were to blow up a missile equipment depot in the Basra naval base. The attempt failed and the criminals were apprehended. The second was an attempted robbery at the Ar-Rafidayn Bank in Basra, and the third was an attempt to hurl bombs at government departments in Basra.

The president of the court spoke about other strange incidents which show that the members of this party are professional criminals. For instance, the criminal Jasim Hammudi 'Abd ar-Rida opened fire on a nurse at the Basra Oil Company hospital; another criminal opened fire on a man sitting in a cafe in the Ath-Thawrah township in Baghdad; and a third criminal hurled a bomb in the same township, killing an Iraqi woman and injuring several children. The Iraqi official confirmed that the security authorities seized a list of names in one of the party's hideouts. This list includes the names of members of popular organizations and progressive and patriotic Iraqi figures marked for assassination. The Iraqi security authorities also seized the code used in transmitting messages between the Ad-Da'wah Party and the Khomeyni party, scores of false identity cards made in Iran to hide the identity of party members when crossing the border, Iranian passports with false names and 130,000 Iraqi dinars.

The magazine ALIF BA' says anyone belonging to the Ad-Da'wah party, propagating its ideas or facilitating its mission will face the death sentence. The magazine says the Iraqi RCC made this decision in view of the party's established link with foreigners, its agentry and its betrayal of the homeland and the objectives and interests of the Arab nation. This was proved during the interrogation of detained members of the party.

BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN BROADCASTS REVIEWED FOR 2-5 APRIL

NC081819 [Editorial Report NC] Baghdad in Persian to Iran, in its 0730-1030 GMT daily broadcast, usually opens with recitations from the Koran followed by a brief news broadcast. The next segment, "A Glimpse at Events in Iran," has recently consisted of a talk criticizing the Iranian regime, rather than reports on events in Iran. Each day a revolutionary slogan alluding to continued struggles and resistance, is broadcast, as is "A Look at the Situation in Iran," discussing the domestic situation," rigged" elections and reasons for it, unemployment and commodity shortages. A 30-minute review of letters follows, during which listeners' views on the Khomeyni regime are discussed. Each day the program broadcasts a quotation from Saddam Husayn and a press review consisting of a review of headlines and of articles published in AL-JUMHURIYAH and ATH-THAWRAH. The last part of the program consists of a feature on the life of Iranian martyrs and either an Arabic lesson or music. The program is interspersed with Iranian music presently banned in Iran.

The broadcasts between 2 April and 5 April consist of the following: On 2 April on "A Glimpse at Events in Iran," a talk reviews how Khomeyni's regime continues the policies pursued by the shah and is exporting riots and sedition in Arab countries. On 3 April the program discussed the fact that the shah's regime was overthrown "so that freedom could be established" and not so that Khomeyni could simply take over where the shah left off.

On 4 April the newscast includes an item on increased national opposition in Egypt to "the traitor As-Sadat's policy of concession" and to demonstrations by 5,000 students at Asyut University, without making any reference to anti-shah demonstrations. The second news item reports heavy clashes in Miandoab between Khomeyni's opponents and Revolution Guards and to an explosion near a Kermanshah hotel, and another explosion in Ahvaz. "A Glimpse at Events" carries a talk discussing Khomeyni's crimes against Iranians and strongly criticizing Khomeyni for ordering attacks on defenseless people in Kordestan, Ahvaz, Baluchestan, Azarbayjan and Turkoman-sahra.

On 5 April the newscast carries factual reports on continued clashes between government forces and armed Kurds and on a meeting between Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Sadeq Tabataba'i in Bonn. In "A Glimpse at Events in Iran", a talk discussing the "increasing rift" between the Iranian people and the regime is carried. It includes the following passage: "Some time ago Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, using threats and violent language, displaying a show of might and reflecting the political bankruptcy which the Khomeyni regime is facing, stipulated that all the Kurds will be annihilated if they continue to oppose cooperation with the regime. This shows that the greater the rift becomes between this regime and the Iranian people, the more the true character of Khomeyni's regime is revealed. But Iran's president, who threatens to annihilate the Kurds, should be asked: Will he really start this war of destruction? If his reply is positive, then he should again be asked: What do you call all the crimes that you have committed so far and the wars of destruction that you have waged against the Iranian people so far? Yes, Your Excellency, positionless and incapable Mr President: Your wars of destruction against the Iranian peoples started a long time ago and have not stopped yet but continue in each city, hamlet and village because you have made the killing of people and the imposed war part of your program. If not, then what can you call the continuous killings in Sanandaj, and how do you describe the atrocious killings in Azarbayjan and Turkoman-sahra and the savage acts in Ahvaz? Do you call them military picnics and acts of recreation, or do you consider them a preliminary step in the commencement of the war of destruction which you want to begin against the Iranian people? Actually it is the first time we have heard a leader say that he wants to annihilate a race completely. What impudence!"

On 2 April an interview with an Iranian worker who complains about poverty and the general situation in Iran is followed by a statement by the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, dated 25 February, regarding the "slaughter" of the Turkoman race in Iran. The statement says: "Our proimperialist rulers have once again soiled their hands in the blood of Iran's races. Bani-Sadr follows different policies for those minorities who come to terms with him and for those struggling ones who will never submit."

As usual the letters contain complaints about shortages, injustice and lack of security in Iran. A listener from Kermanshah is quoted on 2 April as relating an incident which took place during the days when Kurdish freedom fighters were struggling against Khomeyni's regime and "the mad executioner Khalkhali came to inspect the Kermanshah court. He then asked for a helicopter to go to Kordestan in order to sentence the birds in the sky as 'sowers of corruption on earth and opponents of God and the assistant of God'." But the helicopter and its two pilots when returning to their base apparently unintentionally flew over Iraqi territory. After contacting the Iraqi authorities, the pilots returned to Iran, where Khalkhali imprisoned them immediately for wanting to take him to Iraq. A second letter from a listener in Qom says "Khomeyni is a shah without a crown or throne and his tactics are the same as the shah's." The writer says: "A group of turbaned thieves who are Khomeyni's propaganists declare from their pulpits that Khomeyni performs miracles, thus deceiving the ignorant people."

The writer says one of the clergymen said: "When we were engaged in revolutionary struggles last winter, the weather was mild and sunny with the blessing of the imam, while this year the cold is severe." The writer goes on to say that in Islam there are only 12 imams but that Khomeyni has bestowed the title of the "13th imam" on himself. "If we accept his imamate then he could be the 12th imam and we do not have to wait for the advent of the promised one." The writer then complains about the lack of freedom and writes: "There is no difference between the previous regime and this regime, and the latter is even worse. Only the crown has gone and the turban has appeared."

A listener on 3 April writes: "I wish I could come to Iraq to unburden my heart over your microphone for my compatriots and expose the dirty work of the guards." A listener said to be from Sanandaj writes that it was not Khomeyni, but the sacrifices of the nation, that made the shah leave. "It was this and not Khomeyni with his beard, fleece, cloak and turban who achieved anything." In another part he writes: "Khomeyni has personally instructed the guards to hang a key around their necks and go to Kordestan on a jihad and massacre the infidels there. If they kill Kurdish Muslims they have waged jihad; if they themselves are killed they are martyrs and must open the gate of heaven with their key and enter paradise." The writer cites an incident on 13 March when the two youths were arrested for carrying a document. They placed a hot iron on the back on one of the youths, cut his throat and restitched it again before finally executing him by firing squad.

On 4 April a listener complains about Khomeyni's empty promises from abroad and writes: "Mullahs appearing on television carrying a G-3 or Uzi in order to create fear in the people that such-and-such mullah has declared a jihad and is killing people. But they do not know that God is just and that finally a hidden hand will appear to avenge all these mass murders of defenseless people." Another listener from Baluchestan writes: "You, Khomeyni, came and fooled the nation into believing that you will throw out the thief. You did not say that you will replace them with a few thousand veteran and avenging thieves. Previously the shah stole oil income--the nation's money. According to you, you are not a thief. Then what do you do with the oil income? You are selling a barrel of oil at double last year's price. What has happened to the income?" The writer says Khomeyni has bestowed the highest of ranks upon himself, therefore "so much the better if we call him 'shah.'" The writer describes Bani-Sadr as a "scarecrow" and in conclusion says: "I swear to God that Khomeyni has no supporters in Iran. Everyone is scared to utter a word lest he be called a 'sower of corruption on earth.'"

A 30-minute-long letter reportedly from a religious student in Qom condemns the regime and writes that Khomeyni and his clique try to make the people believe that they are the children of God and that "God has piped his intentions into their brains." On Khomeyni, he writes: "If this liar were an anti-American, then he would have been killed by the CIA like Dr 'Ali Shari'ati and Ayatollah Taleqani."

On 5 April, a letter from 30 Iranian workers in Kuwait is read. The workers ask why the clergymen are devouring the money belonging to the workers. "If you want to know what rights you are devouring, we ask Bani-Sadr to load a sack of cement on Montazeri's shoulders and to tell him to walk up a 12-story building at least 30 times; that is, to carry 30 sacks of cement, so that you will realize that one rial earned by a worker is more 'hapam' [forbidden by religion] than the blood of a dog."

On 2 April the press review carries two ATH-THAWRAH articles criticizing the Khomeyni regime, while on 3 April an AL-JUMHURIYAH article condemming the dastardly crime by the Iranian regime against Iraqi students is read. On 4 April an ATH-THAWRAH article, "What Are The Objectives Behind the Iranian Regime's Recent Criminal Efforts?" referring to the same incident in Iraq is broadcast. On 5 April an ATH-THAWRAH article referring to Bani-Sadr's hostility against the Arab people is read.

The last talk in the broadcasts discusses what Islam teaches in various fields and how Khomeyni's regime is doing exactly the opposite. On 5 April the talk discusses the need for a national and independent government and an intellectual leader, saying: The people of Iran do not know whose orders they should follow "because Khomeyni--in his secretariat in Qom--is an independent government and the armed students and followers of the imam's line in the American Embassy have a special policy; the Iranian students do not accept Bani-Sadr and his new organizations and the Iranian Revolution Council is acting as though it is the only government in Iran. The prosecutor general of the Revolution Court constantly issues orders for the arrest of people, and issues and implements death sentences in the dark of the night. The elected president does not know what is happening within his republic and has no control over this republic. The Qom theological institute does not consider itself dependent on either one of these governments and considers itself above the governments in Tehran..."

The feature on the life of martyrs is devoted to members of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq and to the Mojahedin-e Khalq.

BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN REPORTS INCIDENTS IN IRAN ON 8 APRIL

NC081408 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

Arab compatriots in Arabestan continue their brave military activities against Khomeyni's men and installations in the framework of their just struggles for the fulfillment of national rights. Last night it was announced that as a result of an explosion in Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] heavy material losses were incurred at one of the installations belonging to Khomeyni's officials. As a result of this explosion four Arab compatriots were handed over to Khomeyni's court.

SADDAM HUSAYN, USSR EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

From Soviet Presidium

JN091818 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text of congratulatory message dated 8 April from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn]

[Text] RCC Chairman and President of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn:

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic, we would like to congratulate you and the friendly Iraqi people.

We look upon the Soviet-Iraqi treaty, which was signed in April 1972, as a basis for a steady and long-term promotion of friendship and cooperation between our two states. This treaty, which is in the basic interests of our two peoples, is effectively contributing to the issue of struggle against the imperialist and reactionary intrigues in order to bolster independence and achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation linking the Iraqi and Soviet peoples will be further bolstered.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Moscow, the Kremlin, 8 April 1980.

From Saddam Husayn

JN091819 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Test of message of thanks from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two states, I request that you accept our wishes for health and happiness for you and for progress for the friendly Soviet Union.

This occasion, which clarifies the path of friendship and cooperation between our two states, also expresses the course we followed during the past years, a course based on the principles of mutual respect and common interests.

Indeed, this course, which is in response to our two peoples' wills, establishes the firm and strong foundation for the compatible relations of friendship among states.

We find the course we have adopted to be a sound path for bolstering relations with your friendly state. We affirm that our enmity toward colonialism, Zionism and all forces of aggression will always be one of the most prominent features of our independent march in the field of international politics.

The success and promotion of our relations throughout the past years is due to the fact that these relations are governed by our two peoples' principles and moral values and proceed from our common concern and compatibility [as heard] over respecting our two peoples' wills.

Please accept our regards and best wishes for progress in the friendly Soviet Union.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman and president of the Republic of Iraq

OIL DELEGATION TRAVELS TO USSR, HUNGARY

JN090943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--The president of the General Establishment for Oil Projects, 'Isam 'Abd ar-Rahim, left for Moscow today at the head of a delegation to the meetings of the Joint Committee for Oil and Gas Industry, deriving from the joint cooperation committee that includes Iraq and CEMA.

'Abd ar-Rahim told INA that the committee meetings, which will start later today and last for 3 days, will involve discussion of the current fields of cooperation between Iraq and CEMA members and future cooperation in the field of oil industry.

'Abd ar-Rahim added that he will go to Hungary on 16 April to talk with Hungarian oil establishment officials about cooperation in implementing oil projects in Iraq.

ATH-THAWRAH: U.S.-IRAN BREAK IN RELATIONS 'FABRICATED'

JN100841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 April--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH describes the severance of relations between the United States and Iran as "fabricated" and as "a new chapter in the exposed theatrics between Washington and Tehran." In a leading article today, the paper says that the severance of relations between the United States and Iran was but another link in the chain of experiments, the policy of card-shuffling and maneuvers and the floating of trial balloons in volative areas that the United States has been practicing in the past few years.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The United States is continuing its experiments and tests amid Iranian events in order to enable the new Iranian regime, with all of its new faces and false slogans, to act as a spearhead in confronting and preoccupying Iraq and in obstructing its great potential and pan-Arab trends in lieu of the United States, world Zionism and traitor As-Sadat's regime; that is, in lieu of the Camp David partners.

The paper says: The recent statements made by Iranian officials--including Khomeyni, who plays the U.S. game, the last of these being an Iranian official's announcement that Iraq, which is demanding the restoration of the three Arab islands, is Persian--are characterized by a deliberate and strangely persistent escalation of provocations, "as if something is being hatched with unusual rapidity." The paper concludes by bringing to mind President Saddam Husayn's recent affirmation that our people are now ready to enter into any kind of battle in defense of their honor and sovereignty and of the Arab nation's honor, sovereignty and security, in the farthest corners of the Arab homeland.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN091534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca arrived in Baghdad at noon today on a visit of several days to Iraq. It was learned that the Cuban official is carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Cuban President Fidel Castro dealing with the international situation in general and the nonalined movement's activities.

Speaking to INA, the Cuban minister said that he will hold talks with his Iraqi counterpart Dr Sa'dun Hammadi on bilateral relations.

Talks Begin

JN092005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Talks began here tonight between Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Octavio Malmierca. The Cuban minister arrived in Baghdad earlier today and brought a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The two sides reviewed the international issues of common interest and exchanged viewpoints on the nonalined movement members' responsibilities toward the international crisis.

The two ministers also discussed means to further bolster the nonalined movement's principles, to strengthen its unity and independence and to bring it to a more influential power in solving international problems, preserving world peace and achieving prosperity for the world's peoples.

HUSAYN URGES ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ AGAINST FOREIGN THREATS

JN092014 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn visited the prime ministry today and presided over the ordinary meeting of the cabinet. His majesty reviewed with the Cabinet various domestic and pan-Arab issues and affirmed his support for the government's efforts in the various fields of work and its implementation of its program.

His majesty expressed his support for the efforts being exerted to create the right atmosphere for work and innovation and to expand contacts with the citizens to create the right atmosphere for achievement, participation and advancement of the entire homeland. His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the Arab and international situation. He stressed that the situation in the region has been complicated by Israel's behavior in using the Camp David frameworks and procedures as means to gain time, to seize land and change its status and to disrupt the just solution.

His majesty said that Israel's aim has always been to isolate Egypt and to quickly change the reality in the occupied territory. The king added: There are daily indications of such Israeli practices in dear Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territory. His majesty said: The attempts at procrastinating and dilly-dallying in reaching the just solution are represented by the autonomy process, which has ignored Jerusalem--the core of the issue--and addressed itself to the Israeli concept, which acknowledges autonomy for the population rather than the land and the homeland.

His majesty King Husayn warned against severing Gaza from the rest of the occupied territory as this would divide the people and the basic issues would remain unsolved. The king said that Jordan must actively pursue its contacts with the fraternal Arab states to protect the Arab stand, strengthen Arab solidarity and face the common challengers and dangers coming from all sides.

The king said: It is the duty of the Arabs to absolutely cooperate with one another so as to protect their unity and prevent dangers from creeping into their region from whatever source. He added: The stability and solidarity of the Islamic world is in everyone's interest. We would like Iran to be a support for us. We would like to see it stable and following a sound course. His majesty King Husayn said: Iraq is a fraternal Arab state which has played and is still playing a genuine role in backing Arab solidarity. It is the backbone of pan-Arab effort. Therefore, it must not be exposed to any foreign threat or any harm from any source.

The king said: We, the Arabs must not allow any aggression against any part of the Arab homeland from whatever source. His majesty King Husayn concluded his statement to the cabinet by stressing Jordan's active and enlightened role in patching up Arab differences and exerting every effort in all fields to strengthen Arab solidarity and work for the common future.

The ministers reviewed the work of their ministries and future programs before his majesty the king. Before meeting with the cabinet, his majesty the king met with Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf in the presence of Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. The cabinet meeting lasted about 3 hours.

BUTRUS: INTENSE DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS HELD WITH UN, ISRAEL

NC091917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Answering a question about diplomatic moves to spare the south Israel's reaction, Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus made the following statement: Our contacts in this respect have been going on for 2 days now. These contacts can be summed up as follows: Intensified contacts and meetings by Lebanese UN Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni have been held with the UN secretary general and his top political and military aides. Furthermore, contacts and meetings are being held with the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and with the ambassadors of the states contributing forces to the UNIFIL security forces in the south. All these contacts are aimed at focusing attention on the fact that there is no evidence that those who carried out the Misgav'am operation crossed from Lebanon. The contrary seems to be true.

On the other hand, at any rate and under any pretext, it is inadmissible that Lebanon be held responsible for any act about which Lebanon is not asked to express its opinion and in which Lebanon is not involved. In the diplomatic arena, the foreign minister said: Lebanese Ambassador to Washington Dr Khalil 'Aytani has also seen senior State Department officials, who are in turn holding contacts with the Israeli ambassador in Washington and with the government authorities in Tel Aviv. All these contacts have the same purpose.

Concluding, Minister Butrus said that he is continuing his contacts incessantly with the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon for the same purpose. Furthermore, Minister Butrus is maintaining continuous contacts with Lebanon's ambassadors to Washington and New York to receive information and give instructions. No one can guess the possible future reaction to the above-mentioned matters. Nevertheless, we have worked and we will continue to work with all our power to ward off anything which might be aimed at harming Lebanon and jeopardizing the safety of its citizens.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS COMMENDS UNIFIL

NC091842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Commenting on the attacks to which the UNIFIL forces are being exposed in the south, his excellency Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement: Considering the blatant challenges to which the UNFIL forces are being subjected in the south by Israel and its militias, we can only praise the honorable stance the UNIFIL forces are taking and the efforts of the UN secretary general to tackle the situation. On our part, we are holding the contacts needed to face the situation.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI INCURSION IN SOUTH LEBANON

NC091830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Security reports from the central sector in the south tonight affirm that at 1500 today, four Israeli tanks accompanied by a bulldozer entered the Bayt Yahun area, heading for the town of At-Tiri. The bulldozer began digging emplacements for the tanks. Meanwhile, the border strip militias and the accompanying Israeli forces detained for questioning a number of citizens from the villages of Al-'Udaysah, Markaba and Rabb ath-Thalathin. Furthermore, the border militias this evening cut off the main road linking Bint Jubayl to Tibnin, after these forces had tightened their control of the axes overlooking the road. Meanwhile, reports say that a cluster bomb exploded at noon today on the outskirts of Tyre, killing one person and wounding another.

AL-ASAD CHAIRS NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FRONT MEETING

JN100611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The National Progressive Front Central Command held a meeting at 2000 last night under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. At the meeting, the Central Command discussed the reactionary move that has taken place in Syria and the method used to tackle this move. The Central Command affirmed the necessity of continuing the measures taken and of taking decisive action to confront this reactionary move. It also reviewed the contacts and preparations under way to convene the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit conference. The meeting ended at 0030 this morning.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION

JN091332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the delegation representing the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, under brother 'Affan Jilali, FLN Political Bureau member. The delegation comprises the following FLN Central Committee members: Ali Ben Mohamed, Hasnawi al-Khalidi, Omar Saraj and Saleh Ka'wan. Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member, and Algerian charges d'affaires Mohamed Abbad attended the meeting.

Begin Talks

JN091627 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command building, the first round of talks began this morning between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the party's organizational affairs, and the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party under 'Affan Jilali, FLN Political Bureau member.

The talks dealt with the strong and developed fraternal ties existing between the two fraternal parties and peoples and ways to bolster these ties in the service of the Arab nation and in order to firmly confront all the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arabs and to abort these schemes and all their follow-ups.

The talks also dealt with exchanging expertise between the two parties, particularly in the field of organizational foundations and structures adopted by both parties in order to organize party work among the masses. The two sides affirmed the need to bolster cooperation and coordination and to exchange expertise in the fields of party work and state and society leadership in the two fraternal states.

The two sides assessed the relations of deep understanding and cooperation between the two parties and states. During the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, and his meeting with Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general President Hafiz al-Asad, these relations were further promoted in the interest of bolstering Arab steadfastness and promoting the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

NATIONAL COMMAND MEMBER RECEIVES PRAVDA EDITOR

JN091541 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 April--Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, National Command member, regional secretary of the United Palestinian Organization of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and As-Sa'iqah secretary, today received Comrade (Pavel Dimchinko), editor of the developing countries department of the newspaper PRAVDA.

During the meeting, the current Arab situation and As-Sa'iqah's stand on current events were discussed. The two sides also stressed the importance of the support of friends for the positions of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, led by Syria and the PLO. Through their unity, Syria and the PLO form the central front confronting the conspiratorial Camp David plots.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES EN ROUTE TO TRIPOLI

JN092007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad arrived in Damascus at 1830 today en route to Tripoli to attend the conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Speaking to a SANA correspondent, Salim Salih Muhammad said: The convocation of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Tripoli to prepare for the summit conference gains special significance particularly during the current circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing and after the successive developments which followed the normalization of relations between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity.

He added: We always look forward to further bolstering this front to cope with all conspiracies aimed against our nation. We also aim at further strengthening the steadfastness of Syria in the face of all plots.

The PDRY foreign minister expressed his hope that this conference will come out with positive results, whether on the level of further bolstering the front's role and its internal relations or on the level of its national role. He also hoped that the conferees will reach a unified strategy to cope with and foil all imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat designs.

ALGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO LOOK AFTER IRANIAN INTERESTS IN U.S.

LD091502 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources that at the request of the Iranian authorities, Algeria has agreed to look after Iranian interests in the United States.

'NEOCOLONIALIST PLOTS' BLAMED FOR STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

LD091800 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following attempts to organize demonstrations in Algiers and Tizi Ouzou by minorities which sought to create a kind of disturbance--attempts which were confronted by the security forces with complete self-restraint and courage within the framework of keeping order--the country's political leadership has received cables of support and backing from the popular municipal council of Ayn al-Hammam and the Mujahidin Council in [name indistinct]. The municipal popular council and the branch of the National Union of Algerian Peasants and the National Union of Algerian Women in Cra' al-Mizan and the trade unionist committees of this municipality have affirmed their absolute support for the political leadership and have strongly denounced these counterrevolutionary actions. They also called on the masses to denouce these irresponsible actions that harm the march of the socialist revolution. They also expressed their determined will to constantly and vigilantly work to block the path of all maneuvers of division or any other neocolonialist plots. Commenting on these biased attempts, APS writes under the caption: The Contrived Aims of Neocolonialism Behind the Student Demonstrations:

The Algiers and Tizi Ouzou Universities have witnessed disturbances [words indistinct] chauvinism to interfere in an important aspect of the national cultural heritage, despite the fact that cultural policy which has been defined by the national charter clearly seeks to develop a true national and revolutionary culture. It is regrettable that today an issue obviously national in character should be raised through questionable methods and outside the framework of the country's democratic establishments.

What arouses one's suspicion is the continuation of such disturbances at a time when the country is getting ready to prepare a detailed national development plan, and organize a democratic discussion of this at the grassroots level.

This, without doubt, is indicative of the political plots which are being hatched by the enemies of the revolution, both at home and abroad, by exploiting the true patriotic sentiments of Algerian youth.

In this difficult stage of coordinated national development, which is basically distinguished by seeking the implementation of the political, economic, social and cultural goals stipulated by the national charter and FLN fourth congress resolutions, it becomes necessary, rather a must, to present and discuss every issue that concerns the national interest free from chaos, that is, within the framework of the country's democratic institutions.

This plot, which seeks to cause trouble and sow enmity among the social forces of the revolution, and in particular among the youth, is being supported by the neocolonialist press, which is hostile to Algeria and its march toward cultural independence. It is along this line of thought that a foreign news agency said that these demonstrations are being staged in preparation for the coming Central Committee meeting. Everyone knows that the Central Committee agenda contains the second part of the Arabization file, in implementation of the content and principles of the national charter.

Some organizations existing in France have always tried to use the issue of restoring the national language--which colonialism fought--as a tool for enmity among Algerians. This applies to the person called Ali Yahya Rashid, who obtained French citizenship and is leader of the so-called Algerian Unity Front, who is supported by some quarters. In an interview with French radio, Rashid did not conceal his real aims. It is rather (?important) that all Algerians, and in particular those who are trying to follow this futile chaos, should show vigilance and awareness by refusing to follow evil forces onto a path which every patriotic Algerian proudly refuses to tread.

LIBYA

CHAD SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES TO EXPLAIN SITUATION

LD100845 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Secretary general of the provisional government of Chad Mahamat Nour Adam arrived in Tripoli this morning on a several-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to a JANA correspondent on arrival at Tripoli airport he explained that he has been entrusted by the provisional government of Chad with the task of explaining to the Libyan Arab peoples the latest developments of the conditions in which the people of Chad are living.

LIBYAN, AFGHAN, ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

LD100044 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A tripartite meeting was held today in Tripoli in which the foreign secretary and the foreign ministers of Algeria and Afghanistan took part. They discussed the situation in the Arab and the Islamic regions. They also agreed to coordinate the attitudes of the progressive Islamic forces against colonialism.

AFGHAN'S DOST COMMENTS ON REACTION TO REVOLUTION

LD091400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan foreign minister, has stressed that the colonial and reactionary states are exploiting the situation in Afghanistan in order to achieve their aims and designs in the region. He pointed out that these states made no moves toward the Afghan people when they were suffering tribulations and tragedies before the revolution of last December. At a press conference held in Tripoli today, Shah Mohammad Dost said that the revolution in Afghanistan is a progressive, Islamic revolution applying genuine Islam and not the Islam advocated and called for by colonialism and reaction.

The Afghan foreign minister explained that the colonial and reactionary forces were exploiting the question of Islam in Afghanistan as an excuse for intervention in the region, to divert the attention of Muslims from their cause of destiny in occupied Palestine and in other regions where the Muslims are suffering repression. He said that these forces, under the leadership of American colonialism, were trying to distort the Afghan revolution by injections of venom and false fabrications.

The minister stressed Afghanistan's stand against the colonial and reactionary forces and its support for the causes of freedom and liberation in the world. At the end of his statement Shah Mohammad Dost praised bilateral relations between the Libyan and Afghan peoples. He underlined that this visit will contribute to strengthening and developing these relations. He also praised the Islamic revolution in Iran and described it as a progressive Islamic revolution.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD091642 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA RECEIVES PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA

LD092252 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state and government, at 1600 today received Mrs Chen Muhua, Chinese vicepremier, who has been visiting our country since Monday. The meeting was held in the presence of Lt Col Manouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and general commander of the national gendarmerie. The visiting Chinese delegation and the accompanying Mauritanian delegation earlier today visited some of the vital centers in the capital and were able to see the stage reached in the work on the olympic playground and the friendship port financed by the People's Republic of China.

The two delegations also visited the national center for health safety and the port of Nouakchott, where the two delegations heard detailed explanations on the progress of these two establishments. Tomorrow the Chinese guests will leave for Rosso, and in the capital of the province of (Traz) Mrs Chen Muhua will chair a ceremony during which the [words indistinct] which was created and equipped by the People's Republic of China will be handed to the Mauritanian authorities. Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state and government, is now giving in the Republican Palace [word indistinct] banquet in honor of Mrs Chen Muhua and the delegation accompanying her.

Hold Political Talks

AB091340 Nouachott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] Political talks were held yesterday afternoon between the members of the Chinese and Mauritanian delegations led respectively by Mrs Chen Muhua, the Chinese vice premier, and Lt Col Manouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmad Taya, member of the Military Committee and commander in chief of the national gendarmerie. The discussions which were centered around points of (?common interest), were attended by cabinet members, Maj Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the committee and minister of equipment and transport; Mr Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr Soumare Oumar, minister of fisheries and maritime transport; and Dr Oumar Ba, minister of youth, sports, local industries and tourism.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RETURNS TO RABAT FROM PARIS

LD091756 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat--King Hassan II returned to Rabat from Paris at 1345 today at the end of his 17-day visit to France.

SUDAN

ARMS DISPATCH TO CHAD VIA SUDAN DENIED

JN091655 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 April--A responsible source at the Sudanese Embassy in Abu Dhabi has denied news reports saying that military weapons and equipment have been shipped from Egypt and Israel to Chad through the Sudanese border. The source, who was not identified, said that these reports are groundless and stressed that Sudan's policy is based on dialog and nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs.

He pointed out that Sudan is working for the peaceful settlement of the Chadian issue and that at present, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri is exerting intensive efforts to stop the fighting in Chad and to get all the disputing parties together in order to solve the Chadian issue peacefully.

MINISTER OF STATE: SUDAN TO PARTICIPATE IN ARAB SUMMIT

LD091859 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Sudan has agreed to participate in the Arab summit proposed by Iraq to discuss and approve a charter of pan-Arab action submitted by Iraq to the Arab states. This was stated [word indistinct] by Mr Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of state for cabinet affairs and envoy of president of the republic Ja'far Numayri. Salih recently returned from a tour which included Iraq and Kuwait.

President Numayri said he welcomed the charter of pan-Arab action proposed by Iraq and thanked Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for the initiative he took in dispatching his envoy to Khartoum to brief the Sudanese Government on the contents of the charter. He said this in a telephone conversation with President Saddam Husayn during his [Numayri's] recent visit to the UAE and the State of Qatar.

Consultations are being held in Arab capitals to fix a date for the Arab summit.

It is worth mentioning that the charter of pan-Arab action aims at solidarity and the taking of precautions against current attempts to turn the region into an arena for superpower conflicts. It also aims to establish forms of economic integration and cooperation and ways of channeling Arab potential toward the consolidation of Arab unity.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN ARMY CONTINUES ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN FORCES

LD092218 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Saharan People's Liberation Army continues its heroic struggle against the Moroccan forces. On 3 April it carried out 15 minutes of concentrated shelling, using heavy weapons, against the Royal Moroccan Forces stationed in Bir Enzaran in the west of the country. The statement of the Saharan Information Ministry added that on 8 April the invaders' garrison was also subjected to a similar shelling lasting 20 minutes. The garrison of the Moroccan invaders in Rus as-Sibti in the territories of the Saharan Republic and in (Nouizi) south of Wadi Dra', on 5 and 6 April were subjected to concentrated shelling by heavy artillery of the Saharan People's Liberation Army against the two garrisons. The statement added that the Saharan People's Army renewed shelling [name indistinct] for 20 minutes, explaining that the losses in men and material inflicted on the royalist were very high.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON BEGIN, AS-SADAT VISITS TO WASHINGTON

Cabinet May Convene

TA091620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the Cabinet will convene for an extraordinary session during Mr Begin's stay in Washington if President Carter raises new proposals.

Cabinet ministers believe the prime minister should reject President as-Sadat's recent suggestions on the Palestinian issue because they contradict the Camp David agreements.

Begin: No New Proposals

TA091749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpts] Most of the Cabinet meeting was dedicated to a political debate on the prime minister's departure for talks with President Carter next week.

Cabinet ministers think that the prime minister should reject outright the Egyptian presidents latest proposals because they contradict the Camp David accords. The reference is to the proposal to allow the inhabitants of East Jerusalem to vote for the self-administration institutions, to discuss Israel's security needs in the territories, to stop the establishment of settlements while the negotiations last and to grant wide authority to the autonomy's institutions.

From talks with the ministers it could be learned that the Cabinet absolutely rejects the Egyptian president's proposal to appear before the Knesset and explain his position on the Palestinian issue.

The prime minister will not raise new proposals in his talks with President Carter. Were the U.S. President to raise some proposals of his own, the Cabinet would apparently convene for a special session before Mr Begin replied to these proposals. The assessment prevailing at the Cabinet is that no earthquake should be expected from the meetings the prime minister will hold with U.S. administration heads. One should also not expect extraordinary results from the Carter-As-Sadat talks. According to the ministers, the U.S. President has refrained from adopting decisions on the autonomy issue which could adversely affect Israel because of the elections campaign he is involved with and, particularly, due to the real threat posed to him by Ronald Reagan.

The ministers also think that the idea of a tripartite summit which would be convened following the separate meetings to be held between President Carter and the prime minister and Egyptian president is not presently feasible. By the way, it should be noted that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman did not attend the debate held on the eve of the prime minister's trip to Washington because he had to leave the meeting in order to attend a funeral. A senior cabinet minister said at the end of the meeting that he did not understand why the debate was declared a meeting in the Cabinet's capacity as the ministerial committee for security affairs. After all, we only discussed the nature of the autonomy according to our concept of the Camp David accords, and no big revelations emerged from the meeting.

Na'or Comment on U.S. Pressure

TA091944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or interviewed by reporters after 9 April Cabinet session in Jerusalem--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question by unidentified correspondent] Mr Na'or, what are the chances that the Israeli Cabinet--the prime minister and the team accompanying him on his Washington tour--will withstand the pressures which will be applied on them on the autonomy issue?

[Na'or] I think the chances are very good. The prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister will withstand any pressure, if there is pressure. However, why assume that there will be pressure? The position, as I read it out, states that they will conduct the talks out of adherence to the Camp David accords. Everyone agrees that agreements should be carried out, and I am convinced President Carter and his advisers will certainly agree with this rule. The Camp David accords should be implemented as they are and establish the autonomy institutions, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements.

Government Sees No Accomplishments

TA100600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Reliable sources in Jerusalem told political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning that it emerges from the report received from Washington that nothing has been accomplished in the Carter-As-Sadat talks and that there has been no breakthrough toward a successful ending of the autonomy talks.

President Carter briefed the prime minister last night on the details of his talks with As-Sadat.

CABINET ENDS MEETING ON BEGIN'S TRIP TO U.S.

TA091409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] About half an hour ago the Cabinet completed a special debate on the prime minister's trip to the United States for talks with President Carter. At the end of the meeting, the Cabinet decided to endorse Messrs Begin, Shamir and Dr Burg continuing the negotiations for the establishment of the self-administration in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza while faithfully adhering to the Camp David accords.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that at the beginning of its session the Cabinet decided to repair what is termed as its malfunctioning. Emerging from the meeting, ministers told our correspondent that they were opposed to the proposal that President as-Sadat make another appearance before the Knesset to explain the Palestinian issue.

Further Details on Meeting

TA091601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpts] Today the Cabinet decided to mend its ministers' ways. On the new rules of behavior we will hear from our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi:

To repair the malfunctioning--this is the title of today's Cabinet decision. No more leaks, no more quarrels among the Cabinet's members, no more interviews to journalists at the end of the Cabinet sessions and no more unauthorized absence from votes on no-cofidence motions at the Knesset.

Prior to the Cabinet session a reduced forum discussed future norms of behavior. Later, at the beginning of the session, the ministers endorsed the document. The amendments themselves--the repairs, as the Cabinet secretary phrased it--were not allowed to be published in the framework of the new policy.

These are the regulations: ministers will not give interviews and will not make any declarations with the exception of issues they are in charge of; ministers will not give interviews at the end of Cabinet sessions on issues discussed during the meetings; only the Cabinet secretary will give information--with details to the extent possible--according to the prime minister's instructions; ministers will not explain or clarify their votes to the media; ministers will not criticize Cabinet decisions either publicly or to the media. As for the internal aspect: ministers will not submit interpellations during Cabinet meetings regarding the issues of another ministry without previously checking with that minister, unless he has informed the prime minister about it 2 days in advance; the Cabinet's activities at the Knesset will be coordinated; ministers will not express contradictory opinions at the Knesset committees; ministers will not absent themselves from votes on no-confidence motions at the Knesset unless authorized by the prime minister; ministers will not act at the Knesset unless following Cabinet decisions. These are the regulations, a new page, perhaps in the functioning of the government.

The Cabinet today endorsed the prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister discussing the implementation of the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza with President Carter while faithfully adhering to the Camp David accords. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar heard Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or's announcement at the end of the Cabinet meeting.

[Begin Na'or recording] The Cabinet today endorsed the prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister conducting talks in Washington and continuing the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Baza district while faithfully adhering to the Camp David accords. This decision was adopted by the Cabinet today at the end of a political debate which it conducted on the departure of the prime minister, the foreign minister and Minister Burg for the United States next week. [end recording]

[Ginosar] The issue of the invitation to President as-Sadat to make another speech to the Knesset was not discussed at the Cabinet meeting. However, replying to a question, the Cabinet secretary said this on the issue:

[Begin Na'or recording] This idea was not discussed. The idea has never been submitted to Israel. As far as I can recall, when President as-Sadat visited Israel and spoke to the Knesset in Jerusalem reference was made that he would invite the prime minister to speak before the Egyptian Parliament in Cairo. This idea has not been realized. I assume that it will be carried out one day. [end recording]

[Ginosar] Since the invitation of President as-Sadat was not raised at the Cabinet meeting. Some of the ministers felt free to express their opinions on the issue. Here is Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaw Moda'i.

[Begin Moda'i recording] I did not hear that the prime minister was invited to appear before the Egyptian assembly [Last word in English].

[Unidentified correspondent] What if he were invited?

[Answer] If he is invited--this is not an issue of reciprocity, the issues are the reasons he is interested in appearing [before the Knesset]. He knows very well how to invite members of Peace Now to visit him. [end recording]

[Ginosar] A different opinion was expressed by Labor and Welfare Minister Dr Yisra'el Katz.

[Begin Katz recording] My personal opinion is, yes, [to invite him]. However, only after Mr Begin has been invited to appear before the Egyptian Parliament. [end recording]

BEGIN TO CONSIDER AS-SADAT'S OFFER TO SPEAK TO EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY

TA091937 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] We began the broadcast by saying that Egypt's President said tonight that he had no objection to Prime Minister Menahem Begin speaking to the Egyptian People's Assembly, and the reaction of Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Well, the prime minister heard the report on television. He will consider things, hold consultations with friends and then comment.

'AL HAMISHMAR MINIMIZES AS-SADAT DESIRE TO ADDRESS KNESSET

TA091020 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Apr 80 p 1 TA

[Semadar Peri commentary]

[Text] The mixed feelings with which Israelreceived the "journalistic bombshell" which President as-Sadat hurled at HA'OLAM HAZE Editor in Chief Uri Avneri impart best the different approaches and, particularly, the different methods that are customary in Israel and in Egypt.

As-Sadat said he would be ready to come once more to Israel and address the Knesset to convince his Israeli audience of the need to continue pushing the peace process.

A "journalistic bombshell?" Only a few received that declaration as an additional example of As-Sadat's proverbial patience. Others felt almost insulted by the "routine" nature of that declaration, as after November 1977 any additional appearance of As-Sadat in the Knesset is sure to lack the stunning element of surprise of his first appearance.

Within certain circles in Jerusalem the declaration raised the question of why he should "jump" without being invited first. Especially if one follows the rules of protocol, why was Prime Minister Begin not invited to present Israel's position before the 365 People's Assembly members in Cairo? In addition to that, one cannot help asking why the Egyptian president chose to send the "journalistic bombshell" via the HA'OLAM HAZE editor, of all people, whose political views must have been known to As-Sadat as well. Thus, he launched a "bombshell" which, on its release, became a balloon without hydrogen.

AS-SADAT: BEGIN WILL BE ABLE TO ADDRESS EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT

TA091916 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Here is a report which arrived a few minutes ago. This evening Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat said that he did not have any objection to Prime Minister Menahem Begin visiting the People's Assembly, that is, the Egyptian Parliament.

Mr Begin will be able to visit the People's Assembly even before the second visit which President as-Sadat may pay to the Knesset in Jerusalem. These remarks were made by the Egyptian president this evening in Washington replying to questions of Eli Laniado, the Arabic-language Israeli television envoy.

Replying to Laniado's questions, President as-Sadat said that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will be able to speak before the Egyptian People's Assembly.

AUTONOMY TALKS RESUME AMID FLURRY OF STATEMENTS

Burg on Gaza

TA091336 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Dr Yosef Burg has said that, in his opinion, the autonomy program should not be imposed in the Gaza Strip before Judaea and Samaria. In a meeting with a delegation from the committee of the settlements in the Qatif Bloc in the Gaza Strip, Burg commented that he would also oppose the establishment of an Egyptian liaison office in the Gaza Strip. In his opinion, this would be a way of giving Egypt a foothold near the border with Israel.

Dr Burg added that strong Egyptian influence in the Gaza Strip would restore to Egypt the status it had there before the 6-day war. The minister of the interior stressed that this was his personal opinion and, at any rate, the government would discuss this matter very soon. The settlers from the Qatif Bloc asked the NRP to resign from the government if it decided to impose autonomy in Gaza before Judaea and Samaria. The minister gave them a negative reply.

Autonomy Delegations' Meetings

TA091804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Now we go over to the autonomy talks. It is really difficult to surprise anyone with a report on this topic. However, the working teams to the autonomy talks today resumed their discussions in Tel Aviv. This time, there are four teams in attendance. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, told the correspondent that the talks were now awaiting the Washington summit. The instructions on issues calling for top-level political decisions will come from there. Talking to the ambassador our correspondent Dan Eshel asked him about the publication of President as-Sadat's revolutionary plan. [begin recording]

[Eshel] Ambassador 'Abd al-Latif apparently does not know about any revolutionary plan of President as-Sadat to promote the talks either. The Egyptian president's plan will become clear within 1 or 2 days, the ambassador said, replying to my question. Regarding As-Sadat's intention to come to Jerusalem again and speak to the Knesset, this is interpreted by the Egyptian ambassador in a different way than what we have heard so far.

[Al-Latif--in English] I think Mr as-Sadat meant by his suggestion just to show his readiness to do anything to further the course of peace, to do anything to help the process of negotiations. What he meant, I think, is that he is ready to take any initiative now that could accelerate the peace process even as much as he did when he first visited Jerusalem and addressed the Knesset. [correspondent translates the above] [end recording]

Kubersky Comment on Progress

TA091826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] While most of the focus is on Washington when it comes to autonomy negotiations these days, the autonomy working groups sat down to a session this afternoon in Tel Aviv. Reporter Daniel Heckel went to the Laromme Hotel to find out why. [begin recording]

[Heckel] Autonomy negotiators gathered this afternoon with the feeling that they are helping the talks in Washington by demonstrating progress at lower levels. Officials stressed that these talks involved working groups dealing with every-day matters, while summit talks deal with larger aspects.

The chairman of the Israeli Working Group, Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky, said progress had already been made today in setting the agenda.

[Kubersky] We met today at the Steering Committee. We worked out an agenda for today and for tomorrow. I am very glad that we reached an agreement on the agenda and on the items which will be discussed during these 2 days here, and all of us have the feeling that we, even today, may contribute to the process by continuing our efforts and our regular work, business as usual.

[Heckel] Do you feel that the participants have one eye, so to speak, over their shoulder at Washington; or are they, in fact, in contact with Washington?

[Kubersky] We know the framework . We know that some of the problems which we could not solve here will arise in Washington; therefore, we do not intend this meeting to touch any complicated problems, but we still have many other problems to be discussed between us.

[Heckel] The chairman of the Israeli Working Group said the participants are aware that the main action is in Washington. He said there is no intention for these sessions to tackle the heart of the matter, realizing it will be discussed at the summit level, but he said there is still plenty of work to do on autonomy. Daniel Heckel, Tel Aviv. [end recording]

May Target Date Not Binding

TA092108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] Ambassador Linowitz added that there is no reason why the autonomy talks should not continue beyond 26 May. He thinks the problems can definitely be overcome in 2 weeks of talks. In fact, he said, this can even be done in 10 days.

As-Sadat Seeks Discussion With Peres

TA091402 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Apr 80 p 10 TA

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat recently sent four personal messages to Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. The messages reached Peres through various channels, including mutual friends such as the Austrian industrialist Karl Kahana.

In all the messages the Egyptian president repeats his invitation to Peres for another meeting with him in Cairo. The messages include a detailed analysis of the regional and world situation from As-Sadat's viewpoint.

In one message, at least, the Egyptian president expresses his grave concern over the deadlock in the autonomy negotiations, and his fear that the talks about the solution of the problem of the Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza might fall, with all the negative projections that this entails.

As-Sadat's approach to Peres is not surprising. A profound personal link has been created between the two since their first meeting in Jerusalem. During the Egyptian president's historical visit, As-Sadat found then in Peres an attentive interlocutor with a broad weltanschauung.

Often in the past, in times of stress, As-Sadat used to chat with and confide in Peres. Such was the case in Salzburg and Vienna during the "long winter" of the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, when the As-Sadat-Begin relations reached their lowest ebb. During one of those meetings, in Vienna in July 1978, As-Sadat sounded despairing of the developments in the negotiations, and he spoke very bitterly about Begin's policy. Peres, who feared the serious consequences a failure of the talks might entail, encouraged the Egyptian president to continue with his peace initiative. Encouraged by his talks with Peres, talks that often lasted past midnight, As-Sadat decided then to invite to Salzburg Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, for whom he has particular sympathies. The As-Sadat-Weizman meeting infused the negotiations with added oxygen and prevented their breakdown.

Now As-Sadat is again disappointed with Begin and fears future developments. He is again signalling Shim'on Peres, requesting a meeting with him in Cairo.

The Labor Party leader has considered the invitation with all due attention. He had decided to accede to As-Sadat's invitation in principle, but the timing will be determined in accordance with the political developments. Peres estimates that now, when a supreme political effort is underway to dissolve the freeze in the autonomy talks, the time for a visit in Cairo is not appropriate.

IDF FORCE CONDUCTS OPERATIONS IN SOUTH LEBANON

UN Comment

TA091509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] The UN spokesman in An-Naqurah said that the Israeli force that infiltrated Southern Lebanon comprises eight armored personnel carriers and one bulldozer. The force penetrated into the area of At-Tiri, under the control of the UNIFIL Irish unit. The spokesman told our correspondent Jerry Cheslow that the IDF soldiers encircled the armored personnel carriers with defense positions and with barbed wire.

Other correspondents reporting from the region say that the IDF force took positions in the area between the Irish and the Ghanaian forces--the zone through which the terrorists penetrated Misgav 'Am. Military elements in Israel refused to comment on these reports.

The UN spokesman in An-Naqurah has said that a UN vehicle hit a mine near Shaghurah and asked the IDF to help it remove the injured from the minefield.

Foreign News Agencies Cited

TA091613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign news agency reporters in southern Lebanon have reported that IDF forces have taken up positions in four places in the villages of At-Tiri, (Alghar) at-Tayyibah and Shaqra [as heard]. They have penetrated 5 to 7 km. Irish soldiers from UNIFIL told correspondents that the IDF soldiers have taken up positions and put up barbed wire and tents. They estimate that the number of soldiers is 200.

Military elements in Israel have refused to comment on these reports.

Meanwhile it has been reported that near the village of At-Tiri there were battles between Christian militiamen and UN soldiers. Twenty militiamen entered into the village 2 days ago and the Irish soldiers have encircled them.

UN Protests Incursion

TA092016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] The UN has filed a protest with Israel regarding the fact that several IDF armored personnel carriers penetrated the UNIFIL-controlled area in southern Lebanon. This was reported by the UN spokesman.

Situation Along Border Tense

TA092127 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] Metulla, 9 Apr--This afternoon, a new office for the Shi'ite organization Al-Amal was inaugurated in the village of At-Tayyibah in southern Lebanon. The organization's goal is to cooperate with Major Haddad and to bring more Shi'ites into the joint army.

A high alert was declared among Major Haddad's men in light of UNIFIL's attempt to prevent the militias from entering into the villages requesting their help.

Villagers arriving at the good fence in Metulla have reported that the terrorists have been deserting their positions following the tension prevailing in the area and as a result of the IDF penetration into certain areas in southern Lebanon.

This morning and this evening the terrorists fired several improvised bazookas toward Marj 'Uyun. The terrorists fired from an area controlled by the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent.

Tension prevails along the northern border due to recent events.

WEST BANK RESIDENTS REFUSE TO PART WITH JORDANIAN PASSPORTS

TA061009 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Apr 80 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Judaea and Samaria mayors and notables are opposed to the arrangement whereby West Bank residents can reach Egypt via the Sinai without their Jordanian passports and with the help of an Israeli transit card only. Arab personalities believe Egypt and Israel are thus trying to circumvent the opposition of the Arab countries and of the West Bankers to the Camp David accords and to the autonomy plan for cracking the most sensitive front of Judaea, Samaria and East Jerusalem.

The possibility of visiting Egypt with transit cards only, as is customary at the Jordan bridges, is interpreted in the West Bank as bypassing the year-old Jordanian instruction that West Bank passports stamped with an Egyptian seal will be confiscated, and the holders will not be allowed to enter Jordan.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj believes that ceding the Jordanian passport does not serve as a strong enough bait for the regional Arabs to visit Egypt. This only exposes As-Sadat's efforts to draw the West Bankers to him or, at least, to weaken their link with the Arab countries that do not recognize his present policy toward Israel.

The head of the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce said yesterday that he cannot believe that local Arab merchants will make use of the proposal to visit Egypt or trade with it.

Although the report on the proposed arrangements was only published recently, Arab notables are already preparing to foil it. Even those who are considered moderate have announced that Jordan will have no difficulty in discovering those who violate its instruction and will take away their passports.

FRANCOPHONE PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN MEETING IN ABIDJAN

AB091536 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] The meeting of the bureau of the International Association of Francophone Parliamentarians [AIPLF] began in Abidjan this morning, at the National Assembly Palace, under the chairmanship of [Ivorian Assembly] President Yace, who is the current chairman of the executive bureau of the association. Various personalities including Presidents (Mamadou Coulibali and (Alphonse Boni) [not further identified], the minister of culture and various ambassadors attended the inaugural ceremony.

The Abidjan meeting, which brings together Parliamentarians from 12 Francophone countries, is a preparatory conference for the annual general assembly, which is scheduled for September in Canada. On opening the annual sessions of the bureau of the AIPLF this morning, President Yace stressed the purpose of the encounter; that is, to enhance the growing role of the association in the search for solidarity among Francophone countries. President Yace's own opinion is that Francophonia is both a fact and above all an attitude that should, in the current context, extend beyond the ups and downs of our history. Below are excerpts of President Yace's speech. [Begin Yace recording]

Francophonia necessitates original behaviour vis-a-vis the burning issues facing the current world. We have our own specific conception of dialog and of common action among our states that we should not allow to be jeopardized by the conflicts of interests or the comparative strength of forces stemming from the unequal levels of our development. [Words indistinct] their role is a constant search for maintaining the standards of living of our populations. Our own duty is to help them so that our societies do not loose their identity in that struggle. The nature of our association, which defines itself as apolitical, allows us to act outside ideological constraints, to act with originality. To that end, I can say as an African that the current conception of Francophonia we hold allows us to go beyond the frustrations stemming from the ups and downs of history to remove all paralyzing ambiguity from our relations. [end recording]

While defending the idea of Francophonia, president Yace also emphasized the importance of our national languages, which should not be forgotten but must improve in order to adjust to the current reality, he said.

COMMITTEE STUDIES RESTRUCTURING MANO RIVER UNION

AB091910 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 80 p 1 AB

[Excerpt] The Mano River Union is to be restructured. In a statement issued simultaneously in Freetown and Monrovia yesterday, the union's ministerial council said:

"After almost seven years of operation, the original structure and instruments of the union may no longer be valid to respond to the need of a rapidly changing and dynamic integration group as the Mano River Union.

Already, a committee of ministers from both Sierra Leone and Liberia has been set up to "review the entire structure and instruments of the union." According to the union's ministerial council, which has just ended its combined sixth and seventh annual session in Freetown, the findings and recommendations of the committee, which is scheduled to meet in the second week of August, will form the basis for "an indepth restructuring of all the union's organs and institutions."

CHAD

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AT DAWN IN NDJAMENA

AB091310 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Apr (AFP)--Fighting erupted here at dawn in the Chadian capital smashing hopes that the fragile cease-fire introduced at noon yesterday might hold.

The brief lull after the cease-fire deadline had already been shattered yesterday with the troops of President Goukouni Oueddei and those of Defence Minister Hissein Habre clashing before nightfall. But observers here believed the real test would come early today.

As fighting resumed for control of this central African country's capital, it appeared here that the two leaders had succumbed to strong pressure from their men who apparently want to fight until a victor is left on the field.

Habre on French Involvement

LD091348 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Chad--The cease-fire decreed at 1300 yesterday is not being observed. Fighting has resumed in the capital, Ndjamena.

The French troops stationed in Chad have not made a move since the beginning of hostilities although they are in a difficult position. The French base is very close to the fighting zones. You have heard the explanations of President Goukouni and General Eyadema on this station. Our special correspondent Jerome Bonaldi has met Hissein Habre, who reproached France for not observing strict neutrality, contrary to what is being said:

[Begin Habre recording] Theoretically and officially France is neutral in this conflict. But in practice everyone knows that the French military (?pact) represents the main means of sending supplies to the Goukouni horde across the river from [name indistinct]. Consequently and clearly, even if it is neutral objectively speaking, some indirect aid is going to the antinational coalition. [end recording]

Resumption of Fighting

LD091735 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In Chad there is no longer any question of a cease-fire. Fighting has resumed and increased in violence in the northeast area of Ndjamena, two steps away from the French military base.

Between mortar fire, our correspondent Jerome Bonaldi met one of the leaders of the two clans, Hissein Habre. As you will hear, Hissein Habre accuses Libya of supplying weapons to his opponents.

[Begin Habre recording] The support, the help of Libya to Goukouni and Kamougue is well known. Journalists who come to Chad cannot have failed to notice that Libyan planes have landed at our airports in the south and cannot fail to have been informed of all the aid to Goukouni coming through the Tibesti. I must also tell you that since the outbreak of hostilities a large Libyan column has supplied military equipment of all six types to the Goukouni faction. [end recording]

GABON

BONGO RECEIVES CARTER MESSAGE ON IRAN SITUATION

AB091924 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The head of state, President Omar Bongo, this morning received the U.S. ambassador to Gabon, His Excellency Mr Arthur Tienken. The American diplomat delivered to the president a special message from President Jimmy Carter. The message was to inform the head of state about the present conflict between the United States and Iran; that is, the American hostage affair and the extradition of the shah.

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT MOBUTU RESTING ON DOCTORS' ORDERS

LD081204 Bunia Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT on Apr 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Acting on the advice of his doctors, the head of state, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who returned to Kinshasa on Thursday after a tour of Europe, Asia and Africa, has canceled his official program until Monday, 14 April.

Last Friday he was due to chair the weekly meeting of the executive council at Mt Ngaliema, but in the event the citizen state commissioners met at the council's headquarters under the chairmanship of First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARIS CONFERENCE

AB091354 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1440 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Apr (AZAP)--The state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, returned to Kinshasa yesterday morning from Paris.

The head of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, who had accompanied the president on his trip to Europe and Asia, had stayed behind in the French capital in order to attend the ministerial conference in preparation for the French-African summit that will take place in Nice in May.

BENIN

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TROOPS FOR CHAD

AB091958 Cotonou Ehuzu in French 31 Mar 80 p 1 AB

[Text] A general campaign of intoxication aimed at sabotaging correct implementation of the Lagos accords signed in August 1979, has been going on for some days, launched at the international level by the reactionary press, powers of money and puppet Africans in their pay. Everyone knows that according to the accords, the 11 Chadian political factions in the conflict unanimously charged the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, the People's Republic of Congo and the People's Republic of Benin with an important African mission: that of sending neutral forces to Ndjamena, the capital of the sister Republic of Chad.

Everyone also knows that international imperialism and the reactionary forces inside Chad are using all Machiavellian means in their attempt to sabotage the correct implementation of these accords and to prevent the arrival of these neutral forces in Ndjamena, with the malicious intention of perpetuating the exploitation of the Chadian people.

One must place in this context all the slanderous information that is being spread by some African politicans of doubtful honesty and by some mass media under the control of international reactionary forces: information alleging that the Beninese troops to be sent to Ndjamena were trained in Libya.

So, as the minister of national defense, I want to point out that no element of the Beninese troops set up for the mission to Ndjamena received training in Libya.

Our country, the People's Republic of Benin, has ties of fruitful cooperation with the socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and therefore, the militant people of Benin will never let any foreign power sabotage this fraternal and friendly cooperation based solely on the principles of nonalinement, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, reciprocal advantage and national dignity.

In consequence, it is in the interest of our detractors to definitively put an end to their slander campaign against our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

At all events, the Beninese contingent, which has already been set up, will only be sent to Ndjamena after a common agreement with the two other brotherly and friendly countries entrusted with this onerous African mission by the 11 Chadian political factions that signed the Lagos accords.

Ready for revolution!

The struggle goes on. 31 March 80

RURAL DISTRICT FINANCES INVESTIGATED, OFFICIALS REMOVED

AB092205 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpts] The ministerial council held its ordinary session today. The minister of information read the report of the council:

[Begin recording] The head of state submitted to the permanent committee and the National Executive Council the report of the commission of inquiry sent to the rural district of (Wayogbe) to study the financial activities of this district. The committee, taking into account the charges leveled against the head of the district, Comrade (Hodonou Ezayi) and (Mehoueni Sanvinir), executive secretary of the district's revolutionary council, has decided first to relieve Comrade (Hodonou) of his functions as district head with effect from today 9 April 1980; secondly, to replace (Mehoueni Sanvinir); and, thirdly, to (provide) the minister of popular justice and the ad hoc committee for disciplinary repression with documents on [words indistinct].

The council authorized the participation of our country in the ceremonies marking the independence of Zimbabwe in Salisbury from 17 to 19 April; the participation of the Republic of Benin in the annual session of the Conference of Administrators of Posts and Telecommunications of West African States and in the fifth ordinary session of the ministerial council of the African Posts and Telecommunications Union to be held in Dakar from 14 to 19 April and 28 to 30 April respectively. [end recording]

GHANA

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH 'CONSPIRACY'

AB091430 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Another big story in the paper [the GRAPHIC] is the announcement by the Ministry of Defense that a number of military personnel and civilians were arrested last March in connection with a conspiracy to cause unrest in the country. The paper also gives publicity to the warning by the armed forces public relations director that it is an offense to use military uniforms and other quasimilitary gear without authority. The statement said the use of this military equipment by unauthorized persons and organizations is contributing to the current trend of lawlessness in the county.

MALI

PRESIDENT TRAORE CRITICIZES PARTY WEAKNESSES

AB091248 Paris AFP in French 1121 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Bamako, 9 Apr (AFP)--The student demonstrations which Mali faced beginning on 16 November 1979, have dramatically exposed the weaknesses of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDPM). This was declared in Bamako on Tuesday evening by Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the only party and president of the Republic of Mali.

During an opening session of the UDPM National Council, the president noted that the party is suffering from many weaknesses, in particular from the shirking of responsibilities by certain political cadres.

After pointing out that the UDPM and its democracy (were) put into question under the very eyes of these cadres, the president stated that the party's mobilizing capacity is not satisfactory, particularly in the big cities and first of all in Bamako. Attendance at meetings and general assemblies by responsible members and militants is low. Militant spirit and the degree of commitment are low, he added.

The head of state has invited the participants in the session to seek and analyze the causes for these negative phenomena with objectivity and realism.

Gen Moussa Traore believes that the origin and explanation for the weaknesses of the party could be found in the fact that Mali had remained 10 years without any political organization.

According to the president since the last days of the former regime, overthrown in 1968, the people have considered the party as an instrument of harassment. Until 1978 many people did not want to hear of any political party.

He also ascribed the weaknesses of the party to some leaders' authoritarianism and sectarianism, to the poor relationship between political and administrative leaders, to the apathy and the lack of commitment of cadres and militants who take no initiatives and expect every decision from the leadership.

NIGERIA

LABOR CONGRESS, GOVERNMENT REACH AGREEMENTS

AB092236 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, and the federal government have reached agreements on a number of demands over which the congress had earlier given the government an ultimatum. A communique issued in Lagos today said that the two parties have decided that the request of the NLC for a minimum wage of 300 naira be further examined by a body which will comprise representatives of the government, employers of labor and the Nigerian Labor Congress. They also agreed that the issue of rent subsidy and transport allowances should be left as already proposed by the government. In addition the federal authorities promised to review the labor organization's demands in respect of car loans and car basic allowance.

DAILY TIMES CRITICIZES LIBERIA'S TOLBERT

AB091341 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 80 AB

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the caption: "A (?Slur) From Monrovia," the DAILY TIMES appeals to President William Tolbert of Liberia to look again at the request of the opposition Progressive People's Party for a multiparty system of government. And this, the paper said, will dispel the fact that the Liberian leader wants to maintain himself in power to criminal intent. [as heard] Liberia, the TIMES observes, found it difficult for a long time to be impressed by arguments for a multiparty system. It says that if there were several moments when the late President Tubman became associated with autocrats, his people seem to have been [word indistinct] not to observe his excesses. This, the paper points out, was because the former president was a political patriarch. But, the TIMES observes that President William Tolbert does not have the overwhelming personal attributes of the man he succeeded.

It states that early last year, violence erupted in parts of the country over the scarcity and the high price of rice, the staple food of the people. The TIMES observes that the Liberian leader saw the riot as the handiwork of the underground mischiefmakers and must take the (?step) to reconcile himself with opponents. [as heard]

RADIO URGES COOPERATION TO COUNTER SOUTH AFRICA

AB100755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 80 AB

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nine African states recently held a summit meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and Lesotho. Others are Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Malawi and Mozambique. In seven key areas, the economies of these countries are somewhat dependent on that of apartheid South Africa. Transport and communications are glaring examples. The southern African railway passes from South Africa through Zimbabwe to Zambia. As much as 45 percent of Zambia's external trade is conducted along this route. There were attempts in the past to reduce this dependence but success in this direction has been minimal. Also, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland heavily rely on South Africa for their communication with the rest of the world. [sentence indistinct]

Another area of entanglement with South Africa is in imports. Zambia is known to be a large consumer of South African maize. Some of the other countries buy South African manufactured goods. In addition to all this, hundreds of people from the nine countries in Southern Africa are migrant workers in South Africa. These workers provide cheap labor for South Africa's gold mines. It can be said, therefore, that over the years some independent African countries have been forced by the circumstance in which they found themselves to interact economically with apartheid South Africa. Unfortunately, this is incompatible with the political resolve of African countries to liquidate all white minority regimes in southern Africa. It is however known that in the past few years, some measures were being considered as a means of reducing drastically the African nations' dependence on South Africa. A couple of years ago, Lesotho and Botswana contacted friendly countries for support in their efforts to achieve economic independence. It was suggested at that time that some money be made available to the two countries to help them in their development efforts so that they can cool down their dependence on South Africa.

The recent summit in Lusaka was a serious move made by the African nations to free themselves from economic connections with South Africa. At the meeting, the delegates agreed to set up a southern African development fund to which they expect external contributions. They also decided to set up a communications commisson to look into road and railway links which have been the major cause of (?their) economic dependence on racist South Africa. [Words indistinct] all member states of the OAU should contribute to the southern African fund. The problem of dependence on South Africa is a problem which concerns all of Africa. [passage indistinct] But the actual solution will lie in international involvement, especially by better placed sister African states. In this regard, Nigeria has demonstrated considerable commitment to the ideals of interstate support and cooperation in Africa. She has left no one in doubt about her preparedness to promote and even sponsor projects designed toward national economic self-reliance.

She has done much in the construction of some international highways across her borders. She had invested in economic projects in sister states and she was one of the founders of the Economic Community of West African States. [sentence indistinct]

SIERRE LEONE

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ZIMBABWE, PRESENTS AID

AB092154 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] The second vice president, Mr C.A. Kamara-Taylor, this afternoon presented 1,000 leones to an eight-man representative [body] of the ZANU-PF branch of Zimbabwe studying at Fourah Bay and Njala University colleges.

The presentation, which was made on behalf of the president, government and people of Sierra Leone, was toward the (Tchimoyan) refugee camp disaster fund. The (Tchimoyan) refugee camp was attacked and destroyed by the Rhodesian Air Force and Army in (?1976).

Making the presentation, Second Vice President Kamara-Taylor said Sierra Leoneans were happy to see an end to 15 years of torture and 7 years of warfare in Zimbabwe, adding that Sierra Leone is always with them in their struggles.

Mr Kamara-Taylor stressed that Africa should now concentrate on the struggle to free Namibia and South Africa, which are still under suppression. He said that today's financial contribution was a clear manifestation of Sierra Leone's identification with their problens and urged the students to educate themselves in a way that they could be able to manage the affairs of their country in future.

Conteh Address to Seminar

AB092156 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Dr Abdullai Conteh, has said that the Zimbabwean independence was a (?pointer to) the fact that no matter how long the struggle, Africa shall be free and remain free from colonial domination.

Speaking at a 1-day solidarity seminar with the people of Zimbabwe last evening, at the [word indistinct] secretariat, Dr Conteh said that the [word indistinct] Zimbabwean election understood the fact that the people have not only chosen their political leadership but have also demonstrated their belief in the concept of a government of the people and for the people. He commended the noble (act) of Joshua Nkomo in accepting the invitation to work with Mr Robert Mugabe and expressed the hope that their alliance would insure, consolidate the further strengthen the new state.

ANGOLA

MPLA, FLN DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS, ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB091445 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] A joint communique has been announced in the Angolan capital between officials of the MPLA Workers' Party and a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] led by Mohamed (?Djekaba) which is currently in the country on an official visit. During their talks the two sides have examined the basis of relations linking them and the pledge to mobilize their efforts and widen more ties of friendship and solidarity between the two parties.

Both delegations have expressed their preoccupation (?focused on) the development of certain international problems which deprive the peoples of their freedom. They have reaffirmed their solidarity to the struggle against imperialism and [word indistinct]. They also made known their faithfulness to the principles of nonalinement, noninterference in internal matters of every party, good vigilance and pacific resolution of conflicts.

During the talks the Angolan party delegation and its Algerian counterpart [few words indistinct] to the development of the situation in southern Africa, the trend of events in Zimbabwe and they reaffirmed inalienable right to the people of Namibia and South Africa under their legitimate representatives, for their freedom and independence. [as heard]

The talks were conducted by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for the Department of Party Organization, (accronym indistinct), on the Algerian side and by Mohamed (?Djekaba) member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and executive national commissioner in the Algerian town of Oran.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA COMPLAINS OF INCOMPETENT BUREAUCRACY

AB091612 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Luanda, 9 Apr (AFP)--The semiofficial JORNAL DE ANGOLA on Wednesday violently attacked the bureaucracy in certain sectors of the Angolan economy.

Writing under the title "Liquidate Bureaucracy," the editor attributes to the bureaucracy a lack of responsibility, lack of initiative, incompetence, negligence and long delays before decisions are taken by heads, superiors and comrade ministers. The daily cites the example of the Luanda commercial port, which was visited recently by the head of state, Mr Hose Eduardo dos Santos, and which is facing grave difficulties lately as goods, whether industrial or food products, sometimes remain there for weeks before they are removed and sent to their destinations.

But the editorial also denounces lack of authority. The application of democratic and revolutionary dictatorship is ineffective as there are many saboteurs, incompetent and negligent people. There is no discipline nor is there [words indistinct] for heirarchy. There is lack of organization. Liberalism and populism still play a nefarious role in many sectors, thus hindering the development of the country, writes the journalist, who calls on party members and all conscientious and honest citizens to fight against this situation.

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO DISMISSES ZAMBIAN CLAIMS OF AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD092212 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council, already well known for an assortment of exercises in futility over the years, is about to embark upon yet another pointless operation tomorrow. The council is scheduled to meet in urgent session to consider what Zambia has described as South Africa's aggression against its territory. The Zambians claim that South African troops numbering several hundred are occupying the western part of their country and committing acts of intimidation, harassment, torture and outright destruction of Zambian life and property; also that Zambian airspace is being violated by South African fighter aircraft on a daily basis.

Needless to say, these claims amount to little more than figments of Zambian imagination and as such should be treated with the contempt they deserve. Certainly, President Kaunda may well be experiencing problems in the west of his country. In fact, his forces in the southwest are well known for their rebellious and mutinous attitudes but that is an internal problem. Add to this the known presence of large numbers of SWAPO terrorists in the area, allowed there by President Kaunda himself to use the area as a springboard for attacks on South-West Africa, and the prospects for trouble are enhanced even further.

The terrorists are well known for their lack of discipline, unruly behavior and lack of respect for the property and people of their host country. This, too, is a problem of President Kaunda's own making. And in contrast to this background, examine the South African stand. Certainly, South Africa has made it perfectly clear that it will continue to carry out its responsibility for the defense and security of South-West Africa against outside attack. In terms of this policy, President Kaunda has been made to realize that he cannot escape the consequences of allowing Zambia to be used as a springboard for SWAPO attacks on South-West Africa. So he could well be using this South African attitude to suggest that attacks are taking place in Zambia--merely as a smokescreen to hide his own domestic problems.

South Africa's attitude is crystal clear: Taking stability in southern Africa as a top priority, the South African Government is working toward the development and progress in the entire subcontinent through economic cooperation and interdependence. Despite repeated slaps in the face from Zambia, it is South Africa that has held out the hand of friendship and cooperation, helping President Kaunda prop up his economy and ward off famine through shipments of South African food and fertilizer and the provision of import and export facilities.

South Africa is looking for peaceful development and stability in southern Africa and the only factor which would compel it to resort to aggression would be irresponsible action which would threaten--or assist terrorists to threaten--the security of those for whom it remains responsible.